DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
CANADA

OPERATIONAL RESEARCH DIVISION

ORD REPORT 9602

MILITARY FAMILY VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: CAUSES AND INCIDENCE

by

SUSAN TRUSCOTT
and
TRACEY WAIT

NOVEMBER, 1996

Ottawa, Canada

National Défense
Defence nationale

102-02298/

OPERATIONAL RESEARCH DIVISION

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Recommended by: _____ DOR(CAM) Approved by: P.R. Anderson DGOR

This report does not necessarily represent the views of the Canadian Department of National Defence.

OTTAWA, CANADA NOVEMBER, 1996

ABSTRACT

At the request of the Senior Committee on Family Violence and Violence Against Women, the Directorate of Social and Economic Analysis conducted a study on family violence and violence against women in the Canadian Force. Causes and incidence of family violence and violence against women were explored through a review of published literature and studies; interviews with personnel from NDHQ and a selection of bases with responsibilities in related areas; and analysis of internal databases. A summary of the findings is presented in this report.

RÉSUMÉ

À la demande du comité supérieur sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes, la Direction de l'analyse socio-économique a mené une enquête sur la violence familiale et sur la violence faite aux femmes dans les Forces canadiennes (FC). Nous avons étudié les causes et la fréquence des actes de violence familiale et de violence faite aux femmes en consultant les livres et les études publiés sur le sujet, en interrogeant le personnel du QGDN, et celui de certaines bases choisies en fonction de leurs responsabilités dans le domaine, et enfin en analysant nos propres bases de données. Un exposé sommaire des résultats obtenus vous est présenté dans ce rapport.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Family violence and violence against women has been evident in all segments of society, including the military. A Senior Committee was established in Department of National Defence to oversee all initiatives related to violence against women and family violence within the Canadian Forces (CF) and to act as the zero tolerance committee. In December, 1994 the Committee tasked the Directorate of Social and Economic Analysis to outline a research plan on family violence and violence against women in the CF.

Study Objectives

The Committee decided to meet their immediate information requirements through a study based on published studies; interviews at National Defence Headquarters and a few Bases with personnel who have responsibilities for related policy, programs and services; and analysis of departmental data on these types of violence. Specifically, the objectives of the study were: to obtain a picture of the incidence of reported family violence and violence against women; to identify causal factors; to assess Departmental strategies of collecting and sharing related information; and to identify studies of military family violence and violence against women. Causes and incidence of family violence and violence against women are described in this report.

Causes

The most frequently reported factors associated with child, woman and/or spouse abuse in the civilian community include: (a) the cycle of violence - intergenerational transmission; (b) alcohol and substance abuse; (c) low socio-economic status; (d) social and structural stress; (e) low self-esteem; (f) social isolation; (g) personality disorders; (h) characteristics of the perpetrator, the victim, and the situation; and (i) occupational factors. Many of these factors are equally applicable to the military community and some put the military community at risk (Cronin, 1995). Some research suggests that certain aspects of

military life contribute to the increased likelihood of family violence and violence against women (e.g. demographic profile, training in aggression, etc.), while other research suggest that there are factors present in the military that may result in a lower incidence than might be expected (e.g. socio-psychological screening to gain entry into the Forces and prior to deployments, full-time employment, and institutional factors which promote group cohesion, etc.). Even with a culture embodying characteristics researchers suggest are related to family violence, there are few studies that indicate that family violence and violence against women occur in a military community any more than they do in the civilian community, and some suggest the opposite (Johnston, 1993).

Incidence of Violence

While there is little research on family violence and violence against women in the CF, a number of studies have been done in the United States. Their findings are generally consistent with the results found in this report. There were 2,242 cases of family violence or violence against women reported to Military Police between 1991 and 1994 involving Regular and Reserve Force personnel, their family members, Cadets and civilians. Specifically, there were 459 cases in 1991; 676 cases in 1992; 642 cases in 1993; and 465 cases in 1994. While the data suggest a decline in reported incidents since 1992, data for more recent time periods (1995 and 1996) are required to establish whether this is a continuing trend. The majority of the cases were reported as assaults and took place in the home of either the perpetrator or the victim. About three-quarters of the victims were female and under the age of 30. About one-half of the reported cases were crimes perpetrated by a family member. Fifteen percent of the cases were child abuse and another 28 percent were spousal abuse. The remaining cases were perpetrated against work colleagues and friends. Approximately 95 percent of the perpetrators were male, the majority of whom were under 40 years of age. Consistently throughout the four years, the majority of perpetrators were junior non-commissioned members (NCMs), most often attached to Land Forces Command (LFC). It must be noted that LFC is the largest command, with the overwhelming majority of personnel being young, male junior (NCMs).

There were 423 cases of sexual misconduct examined by the Military Career Review Board between 1990 and 1994. Specifically, there were 41 cases in 1990; 79 in 1991; 110 in 1992; 91 in 1993; and 102 in 1994. The data also show a decline in investigated sexual misconduct cases since 1992. The majority of the cases involved sexual assault, and took place in the home. Over 80 percent of the victims were female, most between 20 and 29 years of age. About 30 percent of the cases were perpetrated against children under the age of 14. In the majority of cases, the perpetrator was a family member. About 27 percent of the cases were child abuse by a parent. The majority of the perpetrators were between the ages of 30 and 39 and over 98 percent were male. Perpetrators were most frequently non-commissioned members attached to LFC. The Career Review Board released between 42 and 51 percent of the accused from military service during the five years. The remaining perpetrators faced counselling and probation, suspensions or no action.

Between 1993 and 1994, 721 of 6,472 military social work cases (410 in 1993 and 311 in 1994) were initiated as a result of problems related to family violence or violence against women. About 60 percent of the family violence cases were spousal assault and about 35 percent were child abuse/neglect. Clients were most frequently military NCMs attached to LFC and between the ages of 26 and 40.

Military Family Resource Centres also respond to client needs related to family violence and violence against women. However, few have kept detailed information on incidents and there is little consistency across Centres in the information that has been collected. A total of 729 cases were identified. Many centres have a crisis councillor on staff, most offer training on family violence and some provide training and information to clients.

Summary

The analysis of internal databases with data pertaining to family violence and violence against women provided an assessment of the incidence of "reported" cases, characteristics of the victims, perpetrators and the incidents and, in some cases, legal and administrative

action. Between 500 and 700 cases were reported annually, fewer in the most recent year reviewed. Family violence and violence against women was most prevalent among those under 40 years of age, NCMs and in LFC, but evident across all segments of the CF. There were fewer cases identified based on the population (in excess of 200,000) than might be expected given Canadian and U.S. statistics, and the view of some that the military community is "at risk" because of its characteristics. That being said, under-reporting of cases is well known in the civilian community, and this is likely a factor to a greater or lesser degree in the military community. For example, career implications and the near zero tolerance of family violence may contribute to lower reporting rates. Further, many military members live off base in civilian communities and cases may not always be reported to military authorities, although in many communities the civilian and military police force liaise to exchange this type of information. Through a new CF policy on family violence and abuse, changes in practices, the provision of awareness training to military authorities and personnel, the work of the Senior Committee on Family Violence and Violence Against Women and studies of this type, the CF is drawing attention to the issue to further reduce incidence and ensure appropriate mechanisms are in place to respond to incidents.

Recommendations

To obtain a clearer picture of the incidence of family violence and violence against women in the CF, data will have to be collected in a more consistent manner. Over the years examined, particularly in the Military Police database, the type of data coded and the manner in which it was recorded has changed. Some of this has resulted from changes in Criminal Codes, while some has been the result of changes in policy and practice. The three databases do not necessarily contain the same cases, but some overlap is expected. Different information is recorded in each of the databases making comparisons difficult, if not impossible. More attention to detail in the collection of family violence data could greatly improve the quality of the data.

There needs to be a more concerted effort between Departmental groups and DND/CF service providers (Military Social Workers, Military Police, Military Family Resource Centres, Base Padres and others dealing with family violence and violence against women) to share information. The Senior Committee on Family Violence and Violence Against Women is a likely mechanism to promote movement in this direction. Further research is required to identify processes and preventative measures in place to reduce abuse and violence and to assess the impacts of programs, policies and training.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIRCOM	Air Command
CF	Canadian Forces
CFAO	Canadian Forces Administrative Order
CFB	Canadian Forces Base
CFE	Canadian Forces Europe
CFSU	Canadian Forces Support Unit
CTS	Conflict Tactics Scale
DND	Department of National Defence
DHTS	Directorate of Health Treatment Services
DMFS	Directorate of Military Family Support
DPCA	Directorate of Personnel Career Administration
D Police Svc	Directorate of Police Services
DSEA	Directorate of Social and Economic Analysis
LFC	Land Forces Command
MARCOM	Maritime Command
MFRC	Military Family Resource Centre
NDHQ	National Defence Headquarters
NCM	Non Commissioned Member
SCFV/VAW	Senior Committee on Family Violence and Violence Against Women
SES	Sexual Experiences Survey
VAWS	Violence Against Women Survey
WADR	Women Abuse in Dating Relationships

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many individuals and organizations contributed to this research project. Directors and personnel in D Police Svc, DPCA, DHTS (3) and DMFS spent considerable time discussing family violence and violence against women from the perspectives of their organizations and their experiences in previous postings, in addition to providing access and assistance with their respective databases. In addition, they reviewed several early drafts of the report.

Mr. S. Flemming participated in the writing of the research proposal, the project development and interviews. Mr. J. Verdon assisted with several interviews and reviewed early drafts of the analysis. DSEA co-op students, Ms. H. Wilson and Ms. S. Coutts, conducted literature reviews, collated relevant materials and contributed to the section of the report on the theory and causes of family violence and violence against women. M. Halbrohr, a peer reviewer, conducted a thorough and critical review of the report.

The contributions of each of these organizations and individuals are greatly appreciated. Any errors or omissions in the report, of course, are the responsibility of the authors.

MILITARY FAMILY VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: CAUSES AND INCIDENCE

INTRODUCTION

1. The increasing rates of family conflict and breakdown, relative to the collective abilities to prevent and respond to the incidents, have provided the impetus for the promotion, development, coordination and communication of programs and research on family violence. For example, in 1991, the Federal Government developed an inter-departmental initiative on family violence and violence against women to promote, coordinate and communicate Canadian research. Over 100 research and evaluation activities were undertaken within this initiative, including the national Violence Against Women Survey (VAWS) conducted by Statistics Canada.

2. Family violence and violence against women has been evident in all segments of society, including the military. Accordingly, a Senior Committee on Family Violence and Violence against Women (SCFV/VAW) was established in the Department of National Defence (DND) to oversee all initiatives related to violence against women and family violence within the Canadian Forces (CF), and to act as the de facto zero tolerance committee as proposed by the Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women and Status of Women Canada. In December of 1994, the SCFV/VAW tasked the Directorate of Social And Economic Analysis (DSEA) to consider the feasibility of conducting research on military family violence.

3. DSEA developed a research proposal that included several options, ranging from a review of literature and studies on military family violence to a comprehensive study involving a survey of CF personnel and families. The SCFV/VAW decided to meet their immediate information requirements through a study based on published literature and studies; interviews at National Defence Headquarters (NDHQ) and a few bases with military personnel who have responsibilities for related policy, programs and services; and analysis of departmental data

on incidents of these types of violence. Specifically, the objectives of the study were: to assess incidence of reported family violence and violence against women in the CF; identify known causal factors; assess Departmental strategies of collecting and sharing this type of information; and identify studies of military family violence and violence against women.

4. The study was initiated in February of 1995 with a review of literature. The first deliverable, an annotated bibliography of known studies, reports and articles on military violence, was published in 1995 (Coutts, Wilson and Truscott). Interviews were held with CF and DND personnel with program or policy responsibilities in the area of family violence and violence against women in the spring of 1995. The resulting information will be described in a later report. Causes of family violence and violence against women were identified through the review of literature. The incidence of family violence and violence against women was explored through analysis of internal databases and reviews of literature and studies. Causes and incidence of family violence and violence against women are described in this report.

5. The background for this study is described in more detail in the next section of the report. A section on methodology describes the approaches employed to obtain and analyse the information and data which forms the basis of this report. Causes and incidence of military family violence and violence against women are discussed in subsequent sections, followed by a summary of the results. Annex A provides the Canadian Forces Administrative Order on family violence and abuse (CFAO). Annex B provides definitions of data used throughout the report. Annexes C to E are tabular displays of the data from the Directorate of Police Services (D Police Svc), the Directorate of Personnel Careers Administration (DPCA) and the Directorate of Health Treatment Services (DHTS).

BACKGROUND

6. At the direction of the Associate Minister of National Defence, the SCFV/VAW was formed in 1992 as a result of reports of incidents of military family violence. The terms of reference have been modified over the years to reflect Departmental requirements. As defined in July 1994, the purpose of the SCFV/VAW is to coordinate all activities related to violence against women/family violence within the CF and the military community, and to act as the zero tolerance committee as proposed by the Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women and Status of Women. The responsibilities of the SCFV/VAW are to:

a. coordinate the development and implementation of policies and practices related to violence against women/family violence;

b. make recommendations to the Assistant Deputy Minister Personnel on policy changes or new initiatives related to violence against women/family violence;

c. review and approve the Departmental response to the Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women before it goes forward to Status of Women Canada to be part of the coordinated federal response; and

d. whenever necessary, to present itself as the Departmental zero tolerance committee as defined by the Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women.

7. In conjunction with overseeing the development of a new CFAO on family violence and abuse, the SCFV/VAW determined that research was desirable to properly identify family violence problems in the CF. DSEA was requested to prepare a research proposal for consideration by the SCFV/VAW. Because the exact nature of the information requirements were uncertain, DSEA developed several options for the research, ranging from a review of published literature and research to analysis of existing databases, supplemented with interviews with CF service providers, to a full-scale survey of military personnel and spouses.

8. The SCFV/VAW decided on a phased approach to the research in consideration of their immediate information needs, the time frame, costs associated with the research and the

sensitivity of the subject matter. It was decided that the aims of the current study would be to:

a. obtain a picture of the incidence of reported family violence and violence against women in the CF based on Departmental data sources;

b. identify known causal factors of family violence and violence against women;

c. assess Departmental strategies of collecting and sharing information on family violence and violence against women; and

d. identify and collate Canadian and non-Canadian studies of military family violence and violence against women.

It was agreed that DSEA would meet these objectives through reviews and collation of research and literature on military family violence and violence against women; analysis of Departmental databases; and interviews with agencies and personnel at NDHQ and at a selection of bases who have program, policy or other responsibilities related to family violence and violence against women. Other methods of data collection, such as surveys, were deferred for consideration following this effort.

9. Literature and research on family violence and violence against women were reviewed as background material, to identify causal factors and to assess incidence in both the civilian population and the military community. This resulted in an annotated bibliography on military family violence and violence against women which was provided to the SCFV/VAW in the fall of 1995 (Coutts, Wilson and Truscott). Over 50 interviews were conducted at NDHQ, CFSU Ottawa, CFB Gagetown, CFB Halifax and CFB Trenton with Base Commanders, Base Administration Officers, Social Work Officers, Personnel Selection Officers, Military Police, Chaplains, Medical Officers, Military Family Support Centres, as well as related NDHQ directorates. The results of these interviews will be provided in a subsequent report. In addition, data on family violence and violence against women were extracted from databases maintained by the D Police Svc, DHTS and DPCA. Military Family Resource Centres

(MFRCs) were asked to provide data on resources directed to these issues. The analysis of these data are discussed below.

DEFINITION

10. A major problem that has confronted researchers studying violence in the family is the quagmire of definitional dilemmas. Violence and abuse are often used interchangeably although they are not equivalent and the definitions of violence and abuse have varied. Initial definitions focused on acts of physical violence, while more recently emotional abuse and neglect have been acknowledged. For the purpose of this study, the definition of family violence and abuse outlined in the CFAO 19-42 (see Annex A) is used, where family violence and abuse:

> "means the use or threatened use of physical force or other maltreatment including, but not limited to, assault, sexual assault, verbal abuse, or neglect, which is directed at a spouse, as defined in QR&O 1.074 and 1.075, a child, a parent, or other relative who normally resides with or is under the care of the perpetrator, and which might reasonably be expected to be detrimental to her or his physical and/or mental being."

Violence against women and family violence are classified within the legal system by a number of criminal code activities, including homicide, assault, domestic dispute, etc.

METHODOLOGY

11. There has been extensive research conducted on family violence and violence against women. The National Clearinghouse on Family Violence, at Health and Welfare Canada, published an annotated bibliography of some 250 Canadian references in 1982 drawn from a U.S. database of over 9,000 documents, research projects, etc. (National Clearinghouse on Family Violence, 1982). The Federal Government published a list of some 530 activities, over 100 of which were research and evaluation projects, funded and completed through the

Family Violence Initiative in 1992. While there still remain information gaps, a wealth of literature and research is available from which theoretical frameworks, methodologies, indices and comparative data on family violence and violence against women can be drawn. This research, and particularly that describing the military community, was reviewed to identify theories, causes and rates of family violence and violence against women.

12. Within this research, family violence and violence against women is also explored through examination of cases that come to professional and official attention within the CF. A number of DND and CF agencies maintain records and databases that contain information and data specific to incidents of family violence and violence against women. A review of potential sources of departmental data was conducted. Three databases were identified that contained records and data suitable for analysis of reported cases of violence. These were the CF Social Work Case Management System, the Military Police Services database and the DPCA sexual misconduct database. The Directorate of Military Family Support requested statistics from MFRCs. These sources of data are described below.

13. The Military Police maintain the most comprehensive database for this investigation, in that it includes all incidents investigated by the police. All cases of assault reported to the Military Police between 1991 and 1994 were extracted from the **Military Police Services database**. Sexual assault (levels I, II and III), all forms of assault, murder and domestic dispute are the types of incidents included in this analysis (see Annex B for data definitions). Since the database included many assaults not related to this study (for example, an assault between two adult men at a bar), these cases (about 181) were removed from the database prior to our analysis. The database includes information on the perpetrator, including age, rank, military occupation classification, sex; information on the victim(s), including sex, age and relationship to the perpetrator; the location of the incident; and the type of incident.

14. Over the course of the four year period, the military police data were coded differently; different types of information were collected on both victims and the accused (more extensive in recent years); and definitions of family violence and classification changed (in later years, Military Police began to report assault under the domestic dispute/disturbance category). These changes, in conjunction with revised policies and practices, contribute to the increase in the number of cases over time. There were many cases, particularly in the earlier years, where descriptive information was provided, but the case was not coded in the specified fields. For example, the age field was left blank, but information on age was provided in the descriptive account. Where possible all information provided was coded.

15. DPCA maintains a database for sexual misconduct cases administered by DPCA. The **DPCA database** includes the following criminal code case types: homicide; sexual harassment; extortion; sexual interference; invitation to sexual touching; sexual exploitation; anal intercourse; mailing obscene matter; indecent acts; indecent exhibition; procuring prostitution; prostitution; overcoming resistance; assault; assault with a weapon; sexual assault; sexual assault with a weapon; aggravated sexual assault; break and enter with intent to harm; and indecent telephone calls. All cases of these types involving military personnel, regardless of military or civilian court action, are included in the DPCA database, as is resulting administrative action (i.e. demotion, release, counselling, etc.). Cases administered by DPCA for the period covering 1990 to 1994 are included in the database. Information contained in the database includes: case type, age, sex and marital status of the victim and the accused; involvement of alcohol by victim and accused in incident; rank, base, command, and years of service of the accused; career action taken; location of the incident; relationship between the victim and the accused; and time of the incident. Some missing data were evident, particularly concerning the victim, and approximately 25 percent of the cases did not include the location of the incident.

16. Base Social Work Officers complete a **Social Work Case Return** on each new client. This report includes information on the client (sex, rank, element, age, marital status and

number of children), location, referral source, type of client (individual, couple or family), the nature of the problem (primary, secondary and other) and the anticipated action of the social worker. The completed form is returned to DHTS and entered into a database. To extract data related to family violence and violence against women, records with problems related to violence to the spouse, child abuse/neglect, sexual harassment, adult survivor of incest, and sexual assault were identified. Several inadequacies in the database for the purpose of this research were noted. First, the presenting problem identified in this database, may not be the actual problem treated. For example, a client may report marital problems in the initial session, which is recorded on the Social Work Case Return, but in later sessions may reveal problems relating to family violence. This would not appear in the database. Second, there are many categories of client problems in the database other than the few that clearly relate to family violence and violence against women. Some are sufficiently vague that it was not possible to determine with certainty whether the case should be included in this analysis. Finally, it is very difficult to assess whether the client was the victim or the perpetrator, since this information is not specifically coded in the database.

17. Relevant cases to the study were extracted from the three databases. The databases were analysed independently, as data was available from the different sources for varying time periods, and the same case could actually appear in each of the three databases. Where necessary the data were coded based on descriptive accounts in the files. The databases were all in different formats and each was reformatted for analysis using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The databases were not established or designed for purposes related to the nature of the study, and as such inadequacies are apparent. However, each database contains relevant data to shed light on the incidence of family violence and violence against women in the military community, as captured by official statistics. It should be noted that official incidence rates in the area of family violence and violence against women, as in some other areas both within the civilian and military communities, are expected to be lower than the true rates.

18. In addition, the Directorate of Military Family Support requested all MFRCs at bases and stations to provide available data on services provided by the centres in 1994 related to family violence and violence against women. Specifically, they were asked to provide the number of male, female and child/youth victims; whether they had a crisis counsellor on staff; whether the staff had training specific to family violence issues; and whether the centre offered workshops and information to their clients. Many of the centres provided all the information requested, however some only provided data on specific incidents and others did not have data for the full calendar year. As a result, the data are not consistent across the centres.

THEORY AND CAUSES

19. There has been extensive research conducted on family violence and violence against women in Canada and other nations, involving a variety of disciplines such as social work, psychology, medicine, law, sociology, and political science. While most research has focused on civilian populations, some research has been conducted in the military milieu. In this section a summary is provided of the theoretical frameworks in which family violence and violence against women are discussed, as well as the causal factors that have been identified in both civilian and military populations.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

20. Many different theoretical approaches and models have been offered to explain child abuse, family violence and violence against women, some using existing theories of violence and aggression and others based on the premise that family violence is a special case of violence (see Table I). In general, they can be classified by the type of causal factors central to the theory as: intra-individual, social-psychological or socio-cultural and as single or multivariate models. Some of the better known theoretical approaches to family violence

TABLE I

THEORIES AND MODELS OF ABUSE*

CHILD ABUSE	WOMAN ABUSE	SPOUSE ABUSE
Psychiatric Model Sociological Model Resource Theory Three-Component Theory Family Systems Theory Social Psychological Theory Symbiosis Theory Social Situational Model Social Interaction Theory Choice Theory Culture Theory Ecological Model General Stress Theory Transactional Model Three-Factor Theory Two-Factor Theory Cognitive Devrlopment Model Interactive Model Situational Theory Sociobiological Theory Cognitive Behavioural Model Encounter Theory Coercion Theory Social Cognitive Model Social Systems Theory Transitional Model Neuropsychological Theory Physiological Population-Specific-Multicausal Social Learning Theory Social Information Processing Model Quadripartite Model	Multifactorial Model of Aggression Hostile Masculinity Theory	Family Systems Model Cybernetic Model Feminist Perspective of Family Systems Models Animal Models Familial Patriarchy Intergenerational Transmission Resource Theory General Systems Theory Exchange Theory Economic Model Sociocultural Model

* Taken from: Merrill, L.L. Determining History of Victimization and Potential for Abusive Behavior in U.S. Navy Recruits. Report No. 93-28. Naval Health Research Centre. San Diego, C.A., 1993.

are described below, including psychopathology theory; patriarchy theory; social exchange theory; sociocultural theory; social learning theory; normative resource theory; systems theory; sociobiology theory; and feminist theory.

Psychopathology Theories: Within psychopathology theories, violence is considered to be caused by an abnormality, internal aberration or defect in some individuals (Steinmetz, 1978). Alcohol and drugs are seen as disinhibitors, releasing the violent tendencies that exist in humans. Earlier works identified genetic, instinctual and biological factors. This theory has been used to explain child abuse, and alcoholism has been used to explain wife abuse.

Patriarchy Theory: Abuse of women is viewed as a manifestation of social and economic structures that both directly and indirectly support a patriarchal social order and family structure (Dobash & Dobash, 1979). Men are considered to oppress women through domination to ensure their subservience and ultimately the maintenance of the established hierarchy. Wife assault, sexism, pornography, child abuse, rape and murder are considered to be products of a patriarchal social order.

Social Exchange Theory: According to exchange theory, people use violence when the reward is greater than the cost (Gelles, 1983; Merrill, 1993). Exchange theory argues that since society views family matters as private, the reward of domination is greater than the cost of possible intervention. Abusers believe they are unlikely to be charged or suffer other repercussions when they abuse.

Sociocultural Theory: This argues that society tolerates aggression and violence, particularly against women and children, as a result of sociocultural attitudes and norms (Straus et al., 1980; Gelles, 1985). Many parents today still believe in and practice corporal punishment as a form of discipline for their children. Today's society is constantly exposed to violence and some embrace violence as a normal response in various situations and contexts. Societies that approve of violence have the highest rates of domestic violence (Straus et al, 1980).

Social Learning Theory: A socialization process commences at birth and continues throughout one's life. Socialization is deeply influenced by contact with others and life experiences. Exposure to violence as a child is seen to influence how violence is viewed later in life (Gelles, 1974). According to social learning theory, abusive men are over socialized into the traditional male role which is rigid, dominant, and controlling. These men may control their wives as a means of maintaining self-esteem, authority and privilege.

Normative Resource Theory: Resource theory proposes that all social systems depend on some degree of force or its threat (Goode, 1971; Gelles, 1985). Violence is considered to

depend on an individual's resources. Those with the fewest resources tend to be the most violent. Those with more resources have more force to use, but are less likely to use it.

Systems Theory: Within systems theory, violence is viewed as a system product rather than the fault of an individual. The troubled relationship itself is identified as the problem as opposed to labelling one particular person the perpetrator and the other the victim (Keeney & Bobele, 1989; Minuchin, 1974). Both partners are considered victims of a breakdown in their relationship, as opposed to blaming one person in particular.

Sociobiology Theory: This theory suggests that violence is related to the reproductive success potential of children and resulting parental investment in offspring. It is suggested that parents of children with disabilities or of non-genetically related children (e.g. adopted) are at highest risk for abuse (Burgess & Garbarino, 1983). Risk of abuse is highest in families where there is little bonding between the parents and the children or in large families where there may be less attachment to individual children.

Feminist Theory: Feminist theory views violence as a manifestation of the patriarchal structure in our culture, which is reflected in the patterns of behaviors and attitudes of individuals (Alexander et al., 1991:2). This theory is supported by research finding that abusive men are more likely to hold traditional values than are non-abusive men.

CAUSES

21. Much of the recent research suggests that family violence, violence against women and child abuse are endemic in our society and incidence cuts across all domains. Earlier work in these areas was directed at single factor explanations, including mental illness, alcohol and drugs, stress, etc. More recent work suggests that there are a multitude of factors associated with violence. The numerous characteristics that have been identified in research as associated with child abuse, woman abuse and/or spouse abuse are shown in Table II. They can be grouped as demographic; personality; health; family; social/cultural; and other factors. The most frequently reported factors include the following:

TABLE II

CHARACTERISTICS RELATED TO ABUSE*

CHILD ABUSE	WOMEN ABUSE	SPOUSE ABUSE
DEMOGRAPHICS Single Parent/Non-Biological Parent Age Inadequate Education Large Number of Children PERSONALITY Low Self-Esteem and Ego Strength Psychological Factors: Rigidity, Dominant, Authoritarian, Controlling Ineffectual, Inadequate, Passive, Introverted, Impulsive, Immaturity Loneliness, Need for Closeness Social Withdrawal, Hostility Maternal Dependency Personality Disturbance Antisocial Tendencies Gender Identity Confusion Unusual Perceptions/Attributions of Child Behavior HEALTH Neurological/Neuropsychological Abnormalities Physical Health Problems Heightened Physiological Reactivity Depression Use of Drugs and Alcohol Disabled Child FAMILY Dysfunctional Parent/Child Interactions Parental Disciplinary Strategies Unrealistic Expectations of Child Behavior Marital Violence/Verbal Conflict Poor Communication Skills Family Values Use of Force Child Factors Sexual Estrangement Role Confusion/Reversal Fear of Separation Overcrowding/Poor Housing Absence of Nonabusing Parent Absent or Hated Father SOCIAL/CULTURAL Stressful Environment History of Abuse History of Childhood Sexual Experiences Social Isolation	PERSONALITY Negative Masculinity Hostility toward Women Adversarial Sexual Beliefs SOCIAL/CULTURAL Delinquent Peers Runaway Delinquency Social Isolation Ability to Make Friends Closeness to women Maintenance of Friendships FAMILY Home Environment Parental Violence Child Abuse OTHER Sexual Promiscuity Age at First Intercourse Number of Partners	DEMOGRAPHICS Lower Socioeconomic Class Unemployment Spouse is a Manual Labourer Two or More Children Married Less Than 10 Years Age 30 or Under PERSONALITY Low Self-Concept Personality Problems Psychopathology Verbal Aggressiveness Adversarial Sexual Beliefs Rape-myth Acceptance Acceptance of Violence Forceful Personality HEALTH Alcoholism Social and Structural Stress FAMILY Familial Patriarchy Exposure to Violence As a Child High Levels of Marital Conflict Dysfunctional Family Male Dominance Disagreement over Children Financial Security Concerns Lack of Social Support SOCIAL/CULTURAL Exposure to Violent Role Models Intergenerational Transmission Social Isolation Low community imbeddedness Live in Community Less Than Two Years No Participation in Religious Organizations OTHER Previous Arrest

* Taken from: Merrill, L.L. Determining History of Victimization and Potential for Abusive Behavior in U.S. Navy Recruits. Report No. 93-28. Naval Health Research Centre. San Diego, C.A., 1993.

(a) the cycle of violence - intergenerational transmission;

(b) alcohol and substance abuse;

(c) low socio-economic status;

(d) social and structural stress;

(e) low self-esteem;

(f) social isolation;

(g) personality disorders;

(h) characteristics of the perpetrator, the victim, and the situation; and

(i) occupational factors.

THE MILITARY MILIEU

22. No segment of society is seen to be immune from incidents involving family violence or violence against women, including the military community. The factors identified as those associated with incidences of violence may be more or less salient in the military milieu than in civilian communities. For example, some researchers suggest that military members are particularly prone to family violence because of certain aspects of military life. High levels of stress in the military, frequent absences and relocations, the authoritarian and hierarchal nature of the military organization and social isolation are viewed as factors that may contribute to family violence and violence against women. Attitudinal and personality factors that are said to be characteristic of military personnel, as well as their training for violence, have also been identified as promoting violent activity. Others have suggested that there are factors present in the military that may result in a lower incidence of family violence and violence against women than might be expected. These include: the socio-psychological screening to gain entry into the CF and prior to deployments; the extensive social support system; the inter-relationship between CF careers and personal life; full-time employment; military discipline and the authoritarian structure; and institutional factors which promote group cohesion. Research that addresses military life and the risk of family violence and violence against women is discussed in the following section.

23. **Intergenerational Transmission of Violence.** Researchers have found a link between abusive men and men who were abused and/or witnessed abuse as children (Alexander et al., 1991; Merrill, 1993). Physical abuse by one's father has been identified as being predictive of a man's extending and receiving both verbal and physical abuse. Military families are no different than the wider population in being "at risk" of inappropriate parenting styles through faulty modelling (de Jongh and Bassett-Scarfe, 1987:24).

24. **Alcohol and Substance Abuse.** Alcohol has been associated with incidents of family violence and violence against women (Pierce et al., 1994; Gelles, 1985; Rodgers, 1994; Johnston, 1988; Merrill, 1993). Approximately 50 per cent of assailants are reported to be under the influence of alcohol when they abuse (Johnston, 1988). Research indicates that alcohol may reinforce the aggressive characteristics of an individual. Alcohol abuse has been identified as a significant problem in the military in some studies. According to Harrison and Laliberté (1994), the military's alcoholism rate is approximately 50 per cent higher than the rate for civilians. This is attributed to the availability and low cost of alcohol, and the use of the social aspect of drinking to reinforce combat bonds and to promote unit cohesion. There is also recent research indicating that alcohol use in the military is on the decline (Directorate of Health Protection and Promotion, 1995; Bray et al., 1995). This research suggests that there is a steady and notable reduction in overall alcohol consumption, illicit drug use and cigarette use. Alcohol and drug abuse in both the military and civilian populations are more frequent among young adults. It should be noted that the military has a large proportion of personnel who are young adults. A study of child abuse in the U.S. Armed Forces noted that the rate of child abuse was less than half that in the general population, largely because drug and alcohol problems and poverty are less prevalent in military families (West et al., 1981).

25. **Low-Socio-Economic Status.** Economic hardship, poverty, financial pressures and loss of family income have been associated with family violence (Neidig, 1985, among others). Military families are shielded from the extremes of poverty associated with abuse, in that everyone has a source of income (West et al., 1981). Broadhurst et al. (1980) report

that guaranteed income, among other support services, may lessen the potential for child maltreatment. That being said, financial stress is relevant to the lower ranks of the military, particularly during times of pay restraint coincident with increases in the cost of living (ibid). For example, the Canadian Forces' pay scales were frozen between 1991 and 1996, while rent for housing on military bases increased (Sallot, 1995). There have been reports of military members requiring welfare, using food banks, and taking part-time jobs to make ends meet (Valpy, 1995). Financial strain may result in feelings of frustration, low self-esteem, and the lack of time to nurture family relationships, all linked with family violence and violence against women. Although abuse occurs across the rank hierarchy, studies indicate that the higher the rank, the lower the rate of abuse (Lanier, 1978; Shwed and Straus, 1979). It should be noted, however, that rank is related to other factors associated with abuse, such as age, socio-economic status, etc.

26. **Social and Structural Stress.** Stress has long been linked with family violence. Research suggests that perpetrators of family violence often experience frustration in the workplace that ultimately boils over at home (MacLean, 1994). Military and civilian families experience many of the same pressures: contemporary family trends (e.g. divorce, dual career), inadequate family resources, contrasting values, changing role definitions for husbands and wives, new definitions of parental responsibilities, and lack of viable family support systems (Bowen et al., 1983). However, military families also have some unique stresses -- frequent separations and reunions, postings every 2-4 years, social isolation from family and friends, readiness for military operations, possibility of injury or death during dangerous military assignments and subservience of family needs to military requirements (ibid., I-20). Change is a fundamental part of military family life. Although it is commonly assumed that there is a link between stress, the incidence of violence and aggressive behaviour within the military family, there are little data that provides a precise indication of the incidence (ibid.; West et al., 1981). Of all factors considered, however, stress is seen to be the factor in military life that may have the most direct impact on marital disputes than others

(Bowen, 1983; Dubanoski and McIntosh, 1984). One study found a relationship between the potential for marital violence and the downsizing of the army (Walker, 1994).

27. **Low Self-Esteem.** Both victims and perpetrators of violence are frequently reported to have a low or negative self-concept and self-esteem (Merrill, 1993). There has been some research to suggest that military families do have lower self-esteem, putting them at risk of family violence (de Jongh and Bassett-Scarfe, 1987). However, others comparing military and civilian abusers show no differences in personality factors (Dubanoski and McIntosh, 1984).

28. **Social Isolation.** The likelihood of a person functioning effectively increases with a greater amount of interaction with individuals and groups (de Jongh & Basset-Scarfe, 1987). Interaction with others provides a means of venting frustrations and gaining the sympathy, advice, and guidance that is essential in handling problems effectively. Isolation may also result in the lack of opportunity to examine others' child rearing strategies and the lack of people to turn to for direction and advice. Isolation may increase the risk of violence during frustrating and trying times.

29. Geographic relocations have other profound effects on the military family. Because the average military career involves 10 to 15 moves (Kaslow & Ridenour, 1984), many wives and children are unable to develop a stable network of friends. This geographic mobility produces isolation from extended family and friends and an increased dependence on the military member. Immediate family members of military personnel often become both financially and emotionally dependent on the member (Penley, 1993). Despite a spouse's desire to work and develop a career, it is often difficult, if not impossible, to achieve this goal and develop ties to any one community. A study of military and civilian abuse reported that, although there were more similarities than differences between the two groups, ecological factors, such as isolation (among others), were more important for military personnel (Dubanoski and McIntosh, 1984).

30. The military has set up an extensive military family support system, providing support, services and resources. For example, MFRCs offer parenting classes, teen drop-in centres, and times when parents can drop children off for a few hours to take a break. The military also provides accommodation areas on or in close proximity to the military base. For many families this provides affordable housing, in addition to a network of families sharing similar situations, and ultimately a community of families. Social functions offered through MFRCs and Messes also provide opportunities to socialize with other families. Military families, in addition to civilian services which may be available in their local communities, also have access to Military Social Welfare Officers, Chaplains and Community Health Nurses.

31. **Personality Factors and Disorders.** Table II showed that a considerable number of personality factors and disorders have been linked with abuse. There are a number of characteristics that have been associated with men who abuse. Common characteristics of abusive men include low self-esteem, low self-concept, untrusting and suspicious of others, sexist, deficient empathy (Neidig, 1985), impulsive, immature, and dependent (Merrill, 1993). There is no evidence to suggest that these characteristics are any more prevalent among military personnel than among civilians. In fact, the military is a "low risk" group in that psychological and medical screening limits the entry into the Forces of individuals with personality disorders. Some studies have suggested that military personnel are more authoritarian in their relationships with their families, but studies of military and civilian abusers have not noted significant differences in personality factors (Dubanoski and McIntosh, 1984; Johnston, 1993; Cronin, 1995).

32. **Characteristics of the Perpetrator, Victim and Situation.** Many characteristics of the perpetrator, victim, and situation have been identified as associated with family violence. These include youth, young parent age, working class status, single caretaker status, common-law relationships, limited education, young children, large family size and a history of aggression by the perpetrator (Bowen et al., 1983; Merrill, 1993). Many of these factors alone tend to make the military a "high risk" group for family violence and personal

abuse because of the young age profile. Risk factors in the military appear to parallel those in civilian life (Cronin, 1995).

33. **Occupational Violence.** There are a number of unique aspects of military life that have been identified as factors that promote family violence (Dubanoski et al., 1984; Penley, 1993; Harrison & Laliberté, 1994; Johnston, 1993; Neidig, 1985; MacLean, 1994). One significant factor is the training which military members receive (Penley, 1993; Johnston, 1993). Military members are trained in aggression, interrogation, intimidation and resistance techniques. Furthermore, unquestioned obedience is demanded of all military personnel. Some researchers have suggested that many men who batter and sexually abuse do so out of a need for control (Harrison & Laliberté, 1994; Penley, 1993). Personnel with considerable authority and power at work may feel the need to exercise it at home as well. Or, on the contrary, a member may feel that he has too little authority on the job and thus feel the need for excessive control at home. A military member's training, obedience, and immersion in a macho authoritarian and hierarchal subculture may have dramatic effects on the member's personality and consequently affect their behaviour in the home environment (Penley, 1993; Johnston, 1993).

34. Shupe et al. offer two explanations for the violent nature of abuse by military personnel (Shupe et al., 1987). They suggest that people with violent personalities self-select into the military. They also suggest a military effect. The military effect is the impact of the military indoctrination and socialization experience. Shupe et al. believe that the military effect plays a more significant role than self-selection in military family violence.

35. Others suggest that there is not conclusive evidence that the defensive nature of the military mission and the rigid chain of command cause violent and aggressive Behavior (Bowen et al., 1983; Johnston, 1993). For example, Neidig (1993) reported that soldiers in combat-related units were not more likely to be involved in marital disputes. Dubanoski et al. (1984) report that they did not find support for the idea that military lifestyle or occupation

of the soldier tended to make military parents more abusive than their civilian counterparts. A study of Vietnam veterans concluded that combat creates stress and antisocial behaviour, but did not have direct effects on marriage, including abuse (Gimbel and Booth, 1994).

36. In summary, risk factors in the military appear to parallel those in civilian life. Military families are often considered to be at higher risk simply because military personnel are involved in work that is often more violent. There is a severe lack of empirical evidence to justify this conclusion (Johnston, 1993). Overall, existing research indicated that distressed military couples are more similar to their civilian counterparts than different. However, the demographic profile of the military and the stresses unique to the military are viewed as the factors that put the military community at most risk for violence and abuse.

INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

ASSESSING INCIDENCE

37. There have been a number of studies, research efforts and a considerable amount written on the subject of family violence and abuse, however, it is often difficult to compare results across studies because of the many variations in definitions of violence and abuse and methods of data collection. Although controversy over definitions and their appropriateness continues, some consistency has been developed. For instance, Health Canada uses the following definitions:

> (a) wife abuse is defined as physical and sexual assault, emotional and psychological intimidation, degradation, depravation and exploitation of women by their male partners;
>
> (b) woman abuse is any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in public or private life;

(c) child abuse is the mistreatment or neglect of a child resulting in injury or significant emotional or psychological harm, including physical, sexual and emotional abuse/neglect; and

(d) elder abuse is harm caused to an adult who is vulnerable primarily or partly due to age, including physical abuse, and neglect, financial exploitation and psychological abuse.

Incidence is generally defined as the percentage of abusive behaviour occurring in the past 12 months, while prevalence refers to the occurrence of abuse over a longer time frame.

38. There has also been little consistency in the measurement of family violence, and the manner in which the data are collected can influence considerably the incidence rates. Generally, the principal sources of information have come from clinical samples, official statistics and sample surveys (Gelles, 1985). The sources of information significantly impact the nature of the data, the extent to which it can be generalized and the quality of the information. Clinical samples provided the earliest and most frequent data on family violence. Drawn from a clinical setting (for example, a shelter for battered women), the data was compiled by psychiatrists, psychologists and counsellors. While rich in qualitative information, it is generally difficult to generalize the findings. Official statistics continue to be widely used as sources of data in this area, providing information on populations, with a large number of cases. While reporting procedures have improved considerably over the years, under-reporting of cases is widely acknowledged, with reported incidence rates lower than true rates. More recent work has often relied on random sample surveys. Large representative samples are drawn permitting generalization, but operationalizing violence and abuse in surveys has proved difficult (Gelles, 1985).

39. The most common method of operationalizing family violence is the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS). Developed by Straus and Gelles (1986), this scale has been employed in surveys such as the Women Abuse in Dating Relationships (WADR) and the Statistics Canada Violence Against Women Survey (VAWS). The CTS is a quantitative instrument that measures how individuals, couples and family members handle conflict. The interviewees are

presented with 18 "micro-acts" (10 non-violent and 8 violent). This scale assumes a continuum of conflict tactics within relationships. The goal is to measure reasoning, verbal aggression and physical aggression. It should be noted that the CTS assumes that conflict is a normal and necessary occurrence in human relationships. Another scale, the Sexual Experiences Survey (SES), contains a list of 10 items in ascending order of sexual coercion and force. This scale assumes a continuum of sexual aggression and victimization within relationships. The SES measures all male behaviour as some level of sexual aggression, and therefore in a negative light (Fekete, 1994).

40. It is important to understand that in a measure (like the CTS or SES) where a list of acts are reported without any explanation of context (the subject is not given the opportunity to explain the circumstances surrounding any of the acts reported), the resulting statistics on abuse can be exaggerated. In addition, behaviour indicated by the respondent as a tactic for handling conflict is subsequently coded or labelled by the researcher as a form of abuse. For example, a study by Koss reported that one in four college women was raped, even though 73 percent of the women classified as rape victims said they did not think they had been raped, and 42 percent of them reported having consensual sex again with the same man (Fekete, 1994). While some researchers do agree that surveys tend to exaggerate results, it is through these types of studies that a better understanding of true incidence and causal circumstances arises. Many subjects, who would otherwise never bring attention to their abuse, are given a forum to disclose their experiences.

41. One of the most recent studies, the Statistics Canada VAWS, concludes that 51 percent of Canadian women have experienced at least one incident of violence since the age of 18 (Statistics Canada, 1994). Violence is defined as experiences of physical or sexual assault that are consistent with legal definitions of these offenses and could be acted upon by a police officer. This national survey was the first of its kind anywhere in the world, and as such has been quoted widely. The methodology, however, has not been exempt from criticism. The survey was only administered to women and asked for experiences exclusively

in relation to men and not other women. Also, because a standard CTS was used to measure violence, the yes/no questions were completely separate from the context of the incident. The survey was conducted by telephone, excluding those without a phone (1 percent of the female population) and those who spoke neither English nor French.

42. The DeKeseredy and Kelly study (1993), also employing the CTS, has been criticized because it shows only half the picture by focusing solely on women, therefore suggesting that family violence is made up primarily of violence against women. In contrast, over 30 two-sex random sample surveys indicated that male to female and female to male violence tends to be symmetrical (Fekete, 1994). In 1980, Straus et al. conducted a survey to measure incidence rates of abusive violence (all acts that had the high probability of causing injury - whether or not an injury occurred) and discovered that approximately 3.6 percent of children aged 3-17 (excluding hit with an object) and 3.8 percent of wives were victims of violent abuse (i.e. beaten). The percentage of husbands victimized was found to be higher than that of the wives (Straus et al., 1980). Issues such as this bring studies and the definitions of abuse into the realm of the political. Some researchers discount results from the CTS that indicate women are physically abusive towards males, suggesting that these women are acting in self-defence, while the same is not true of the men abusing women (Pleck et al, 1978; Walker 1979; Straus and Gelles, 1986). In a recent survey it was shown that approximately 10 percent of women and 15 percent of men acted abusively towards a partner in self-defence, implying the remaining 90 and 85 percent of the acts of violence were committed for other reasons (Fekete, 1994). Straus and Gelles point out that although they discovered symmetrical spousal abuse in their surveys, that does not imply that injuries inflicted are symmetrical. Men, on average, are physically larger, stronger and more physically aggressive than women, so the physical damage inflicted by a punch is very different (Bowen, 1983; Straus and Gelles, 1990). According to a survey by Bowker, aggressive behaviour by the female often serves only to exacerbate the victimization. For example, a slap in anger frequently sets the stage for the husband to assault her. The authors also mention self-defence as an important factor

stating that women tend to be more violent inside their own homes because that is where the greatest risk of assault rests for the typical woman (Straus and Gelles, 1990).

INCIDENCE IN CANADIAN SOCIETY

43. It is estimated that one in ten women in Canada are battered at the hands of their spouse or partner; family violence accounts for over 60 percent of female homicides; 25 percent of girls and 10 percent of boys are sexually abused before the age of 16; and at least 4 percent of elderly persons are victims of some form of significant abuse (Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, 1991). It must be considered, however, that there is a serious reluctance on the part of the victim to report incidents of abuse. Reasons range from financial dependence on the abuser, to fear of reprisal (Health & Welfare Canada, 1984; House of Commons, 1991). Many federal government initiatives have substantiated these estimates through family violence surveys. For example, the Statistics Canada VAWS found that 29 percent of women or 2.7 million Canadian women who have ever been married or lived common law have been physically or sexually abused by their partner at some point during their relationship (Statistics Canada, 1994).

44. **Women Abuse.** The Canadian Urban Victimization survey (Solicitor General, 1984), concluded that about 4 of every 1,000 women, age 16 and older, were assaulted or sexually abused by a spouse or former spouse. Separated women were more likely to be abused than married or divorced women and, while women in low income households experienced the highest rates of assault, spousal abuse occurred across all socio-economic classes. Seventy-five percent of all the reported assaults involved physical violence, with a substantial number requiring medical attention. Eighty-three percent of wife abuse happened in the home. Seventy-five percent of these incidents occurred during the evening and almost 45 percent occurred during the weekend. Fifty percent of the assailants were under the influence of alcohol during the incident.

45. The true incidence rates are expected to be much higher than reported. Police are called to the scene in 44 percent of wife abuse cases and in fewer than 40 percent of all female sexual assault cases (Solicitor General, 1984; House of Commons, 1991). According to the VAWS, 14 percent of all violent incidents reported in the survey were reported to the police (Statistics Canada, 1994). Wife assault and other physical assaults (26 and 28 percent respectively) were more likely to be reported than sexual assaults (6 percent). The prevalence of wife assault is greatest among young women and recently married women -- those married two years and less (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 1994).

46. In summary, studies suggest that no fewer than 1 in 10 women are physically or sexually abused by their partner or spouse (Health & Welfare 1984; House of Commons, 1991; Statistics Canada, 1994) and, when only considering women who have been married or lived in a common-law relationship, 29 percent have experienced violent abuse at the hand of a current or former partner (VAWS, Statistics Canada, 1994). Among the studies reviewed, incidence and prevalence rates range from 4 of every 1000 women to 29 percent of married or common-law women.

47. **Child Abuse.** Child abuse has not as yet been measured at the national level. Each province and territory does collect its own data but comparisons across borders and jurisdictions are difficult. Ethics concerning surveying children make data collection complicated. The 1984 Badgley Report claims that 1 of 3 males, and 2 of 3 females have been victims of unwanted sexual acts and that 80 percent of these acts occurred before the victim was age 21 (House of Commons, 1991). In a survey of all violent crimes committed against children under the age of 12 and reported to the police between January 1988 and September 1990: 41 percent were perpetrated by a member of their family; 24 percent involved a parent; and 17 percent involved another family member (Statistics Canada, 1993). Girls are more likely than boys to be abused by a family member. Forty-eight percent of sexual assaults against girls and 33 percent against boys were committed by a family member.

The proportion of girls who were victims of a non-sexual assault by a family member was 45 percent, almost double the percentage of boys (24 percent).

48. Results from another Canadian study indicate that over 90 percent of reported sexual abuse cases involving children and 54 percent of physical abuse cases were committed by male perpetrators, while almost 60 percent of physical neglect cases were committed by females (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics 1994). In this case physical (sexual) abuse refers to physical harm (sexual molestation or sexual exploitation) inflicted by a person having charge of the child, or caused by that person's failure to care and provide for, or supervise and protect the child adequately. Physical neglect is the failure to protect the child from physical harm, caused by a failure to care and provide for, or supervise and protect the child adequately.

49. In American studies reported by Straus and Gelles (1990), physical punishment (defined as a legally permissable violent act carried out as part of the parental role, ie. spanking) for children age 3 and under is estimated at 97 percent. The rate declined steadily as age increased. Physical abuse, defined as violent acts by a parent that exceed the level of severity permitted by law and custom and exposes the child to a greater risk of injury, including hitting the child with an object, was estimated in 1985 at 11 percent, or approximately 6.9 million children. For physical abuse of younger children (age 3 or less), the perpetration rate is higher among mothers than fathers, presumably because mothers have the primary responsibility of child care. Straus and Gelles found that the abuse rate for mothers was 17.7 percent and 10.1 percent for fathers.

50. **Elder Abuse.** While elder abuse has not been addressed from a research perspective to the same extent as women and child abuse, the problem is significant and is likely to increase given that the proportion of elders aged 80 and over in the Canadian population is expected to double by the year 2011, from 2 to 4 percent. According to a study by Podnieks et al. (1990), 4 percent of elders (65 years or older) are victims of some level of abuse.

Seniors who are relatively powerless and either financially or physically dependent are more likely to be victims of elder abuse. Adult children are identified, along with spouses of the victims, as major perpetrators of abuse. Elderly women are the most vulnerable (66 percent of all cases of elder abuse reported to the police). Financial exploitation was the most common type of abuse, with a prevalence rate of 2.5 percent. Sixty-two percent of the victims of financial exploitation were women. Chronic verbal abuse occurred with a prevalence rate of 1.4 percent and, again, women were the most common victims (62 percent). One half of one percent of the Canadian seniors surveyed reported physical abuse. The majority of the perpetrators were spouses of the victim. In 64 percent of the physical abuse cases the victim was male.

51. **University Campuses**. Prevalence and incidence of abuse towards women on Canadian college and university campuses are quite high relative to the rates in the general population. Some of the reasons include isolation from family members, the young average age of the student population and financial and school pressures. DeKeseredy (1989) and DeKeseredy and Kelly (1993) have examined the topic of women abuse on college and university campuses. Their studies take a feminist approach where sexual abuse towards women is seen to result from men exerting dominance and control over the victim, rather than the act being strictly a sexual encounter. In a Canadian study of 308 university males (using a self-administered questionnaire with the CTS to measure abuse and two modified SES items), 70 percent reported behaviour that was labelled as physical and or psychological abuse; 69 percent stated that they engaged in psychological abuse; 12 percent reported being physically abusive; 2.6 percent admitted to having been sexually aggressive (DeKeseredy, 1989).

52. In another Canadian study 179 female and 106 male university/college students were questioned using the CTS & SES (DeKeseredy and Kelly, 1993). Thirteen percent of the men reported using physical violence; 68 percent reported psychological abuse and 8 percent indicated that they had been sexually aggressive. Twenty-six percent of the females indicated

being physically abused; 69 percent said they were psychologically victimized; and 28 percent stated that they were sexually abused . The results suggest a difference in perspective between men and women. Women feel that they have been abused (be it physical, sexual or psychological) more often than men feel they are perpetrating abuse.

53. Another study (DeKeseredy and Kelly, 1993) included all episodes of abuse following high school to assess abuse towards women in a dating relationship on Canadian campuses. The researchers defined woman abuse as any intentional physical or psychological assault on a female, by a male dating partner. Two similar questionnaires were developed, one for men and the other for women. A modified version of the CTS was administered to a representative sample of 3,142 people (1,835 women and 1,307 men) from across Canada. The results show that approximately 11 percent of men have engaged in sexual abuse within the last 12 months. The prevalence rates are much higher -- 45 percent of women reported behaviour which researchers labelled as being victimized since leaving high school, and 20 percent of men reported at least one incident of women abuse in the same time period. The incidence rate for physical abuse was 22 percent for female participants reporting victimization, while the prevalence rates are much higher with almost 35 percent of women reporting being physically assaulted and 18 percent of men stating they had used physical abuse since leaving high school. The incidence rates for psychological abuse demonstrate that 79 percent of females claim to have been abused, while 74 percent of men admit to having psychologically abused a woman during the last 12 months. Prevalence rates are much higher, at 86 percent of women having been abused and 81 percent of men having psychologically abused women. Again, women believe that they have been abused more often than men feel they have perpetrated abuse.

INCIDENCE IN THE MILITARY COMMUNITY

54. A recent U.S. survey reported that one spouse or child is reputed to die at the hands of a military family member each week, and one of every three military families experiences

domestic violence, twice the rate of civilian families (Schmitt, 1994). While the preceding statement paints military families in a very negative light, most research on family violence within the military community suggests that the incidence rate is not much different from the civilian community. For example, an American study on spousal violence in military homes (Wasileski et al., 1982) begins by pointing out that wife battering occurs in at least 28 percent of all American homes (one of every 3.5 homes) and occurs at all social classes. In another study measuring physical abuse within New Zealand military families, it was found that approximately 6 percent of the respondents considered physical abuse to be an issue (Hunter, 1989).

55. In fact, some U.S. research suggests that the military community might have a lower rate of violence, but a higher rate of reporting, than in the civilian society (Mollerstrom et al., 1992; Schmitt, 1994). In the U.S., the rate of child abuse in military families was found to be less than half of that found in the general population, primarily because drug and alcohol abuse were less prevalent in the military and because military families were sheltered from the severe poverty associated with child abuse. Rates of spousal abuse were more difficult to compare due to lack of reliable data (Schmitt, 1994).

56. According to Canadian Forces Military Police, the high level of reporting found in other military environments is seen to be consistent with their experience. As with civilian police, military police are obliged to report family violence regardless of whether the victim is willing to lay charges. In the larger centres, assault cases are handled by the civilian court system, but court logs are monitored by military police. In this way military police are able to track most reported cases of family violence occurring in the military community (Interview with D Police Svc, 1995).

57. While little research has been conducted into family violence in the CF, several studies have been done in the United States. The U.S. Military began collecting data on family violence and violence against women in the late 1970s after the Family Advocacy Program

was implemented. Much of the information resulting from American studies is consistent with the results found in the quantitative analysis contained in this report.

58. **U.S. Navy.** Wasileski et al. (1982) examined spouse abuse within the U.S. naval forces using active cases from the Family Advocacy Program in San Diego. Spouse abuse was defined as deliberate, demonstrable physical injury inflicted by the legal married spouse upon the other. The Holmes and Rahe Social Readjustment Rating Scale, a list of 18 stressful events from which the respondent must identify those occurring during the previous 12 months, was administered as part of a questionnaire. The results are very similar to those found in the Canadian Urban Victimization survey (Solicitor General, 1984). Ninety-three percent of the victims of spousal abuse were female and, in 38 percent of the cases, the victims were more educated than the abusers. Consumption of alcohol was associated with many of the cases. Within three hours of the abuse, 42 percent of the abusers and 32 percent of the victims had consumed alcohol. Most of the incidents (55 percent) occurred during the evening and during the weekend (59 percent). About one-third of the households reporting spousal abuse also reported child abuse. Most of the abuse took place among married spouses, however, 10 percent of the abuse occurred between couples who were either separated or divorced. Fifty-one percent of the victims sought medical attention after the incident, implying physical violence requiring medical services. Wasileski et al. suggest that the relative frequency of spousal and child abuse among military officer families could be under reported due to the sub-culture of the military system. In addition, it is noted that some cases of both spousal and child abuse may go unreported for fear of damaging the military career, often times the only source of family income.

59. In another study of abuse in U.S. Navy families, it was reported that three percent of Navy wives aged 18 to 24 years were abused (Merrill, 1993). The rate of wife abuse declined with age to a low of 0.5 percent of spouses aged 45 to 65 years experiencing abuse. The rates of husband abuse were also identified. They ranged from 0.4 percent for husbands between 18 and 24 years, to 0.6 percent for spouses aged 45 to 60 years. In 30 percent of

the cases alcohol was consumed by the perpetrator prior to the incident. Twenty percent of the spousal abusers were repeat offenders and 13 percent of them had been abused as children. In examining child abuse among Naval families, data suggest that children less than seven years of age were more likely to be abused than were older children and, at this age, there was no difference in rates between boys and girls. However, among older children (aged 7 to 17), girls were more likely to be abused than boys and the abuse was more often sexual than physical. Adult men were more often the perpetrators of child abuse and male perpetrators were more likely to abuse older female children.

60. **U.S. Airforce.** In 1977, the U.S. Airforce developed treatment programs and services aimed at addressing issues surrounding family violence. Data collected during the first year of evaluation contained 1,454 cases of abuse (Mollerstrom & Patchner, 1992). Sixty-two percent of the cases were spousal abuse (average age of victim, 27.5 years) and the remaining 38 percent were child abuse (average age of child, 7.6 years). The most prevalent form of abuse was physical, accounting for approximately 75 percent of all reported cases. In cases of moderate to severe abuse, 46 percent of the cases were child abuse, another 39 percent were spousal abuse. Victims tended to be female in the case of spousal abuse, however, there was no gender differentiation across child abuse cases. Twenty percent of the perpetrators had problems with alcohol, while 2.4 percent were drug abusers. Twenty-five percent of the accused had been abused as children. In more than 60 percent of cases the perpetrator had at least a high school education.

61. **U.S. Army.** Between the years 1979, when data collection began, and 1986, tremendous rises in the incidents of [military] child and spouse abuse have occurred and are seen to be directly related to the implementation of anti-child abuse laws and awareness surrounding the issues of family violence in general (Rackstraw, 1988). During this period the number of child abuse cases in the U.S. Army increased by 318 percent, while the number of spousal abuse cases increased by 200 percent. Of the child abuse cases reported in 1986, 37 percent were physical abuse, 14 percent were sexual abuse, 41 percent were deprivation

of necessities, four percent were emotional maltreatment and another four percent included more than one type of abuse. In 93 percent of the cases the perpetrator of child abuse was the parent. Other relatives, teachers/childcare professionals and friends/neighbours each accounted for another two percent of child abuse cases. During the same year the U.S. Army saw 12 child deaths directly related to child abuse and four spouse deaths as a result of spouse abuse (Rackstraw, 1988).

62. Between 1986 and 1993 the U.S. Army consistently accounted for the largest number of spouse abuse cases of Army, Navy, Airforce and Marine corps (Schmitt, 1994; Walker, 1994). In 1986, the Army represented 42 percent of confirmed spouse abuse cases, and by 1993, 44 percent. As a result, by 1993 over 2 percent (2.3) of all U.S. Army spouses were confirmed to be victims of spouse abuse, above the total U.S. military average of 1.8 percent of all spouses. In comparison, the U.S. Navy represented 1.7 percent of all Navy spouses confirmed to be victims of spouse abuse. According to another recent survey, one in three U.S. Army families suffer domestic violence ranging from slapping to murder, twice the U.S. national average (Schmitt, 1994). Demographic differences in the profile of the Army relative to other components of the Forces and the civilian population are seen to contribute to the higher rate in the Army (e.g. higher proportion of males).

63. The occurrence of child abuse in U.S. military families was studied to establish whether there is a greater tendency towards abuse in military versus civilian families. In looking at the patterns of child abuse in military families, the authors found that the most prevalent injuries (59 percent) were cuts and bruises (Dubanoski et al., 1984). There were no significant differences between perpetrator (mother/father) and victims (sons/daughters), except in the case of sexual abuse, where fathers were significantly more abusive than mothers, and more often with daughters. Almost 90 percent of all abuse by the fathers studied was sexual abuse against daughters. In comparing the patterns of child abuse amongst military and civilian families, there were more similarities than differences found with

the exceptions of a greater occurrence of psychological abuse and threats of violence within civilian families.

64. **Canadian Forces**. According to a study of the Canadian military, the incidence of family violence roughly reflects the general population, but there are certain aspects of the military sub-culture that exacerbate the problem (Penley, 1993). According to the study, one in ten female spouses in the military community has been beaten, which is a rate that is not much different than the general population. Differences in definitions of what constitutes abuse, how it is measured, and the problem of under-reporting generate inconsistencies across studies making comparisons difficult (Penley, 1993). Disclosure is a difficult issue, especially for a military member and the spouse. In a sub-culture where cohesion is the key to a successful unit, it is not only the spouse that fears disclosure; supervisors also encourage their subordinates to cover up problems for fear that their units will be seen in a bad light (Bowen, 1983; Harrison & Laliberté, 1994). In a survey conducted amongst AIRCOM chaplains in the CF, all chaplains reported encountering family violence in their ministries, where family violence was defined to include loud arguments, punching walls, punching, slapping, stabbing, strangling and shooting (MacLean, 1994).

65. It seems that some bases are more at risk of incidents of family violence than others. In interviews with military social workers, base chaplains and MFRCs, it was suggested that isolated locations and bases where members are frequently away on missions or training increase the family stress levels and therefore the potential for other problems, such as family violence. In the Base chaplain survey, family violence was seen as a significant problem. Overall the chaplains reported that approximately 30 percent of their duty calls were related to family violence. (Interviews, 1995; MacLean, 1994).

66. While most research does not show a higher incidence of violence against women and children in a military community, there is a greater risk of abuse, simply due to the factors typical to the military and the military lifestyle as discussed in an earlier section (de Jongh et

al., 1987; Johnston, 1993; Penley, 1993; Maclean, 1994). Military Police, in interviews, identify factors that will continue to result in military families being at risk for family violence, especially on army bases where the average age of members is in the 18 - 24 range. (The rate of family violence between married couples thirty years and younger is almost twice that of those 31 through 50 years (Straus, 1980; Bowen, 1983)). These factors include: the increased downsizing of the forces, continuous troop deployment and financial difficulties associated with frozen incomes. However, even within a culture embodying characteristics researchers suggest are related to family violence, there are few studies to indicate that family violence and violence against women occur in a military community any more than in the civilian community.

QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT

67. In this section a quantitative assessment of family violence and violence against women is provided based on available data from the Military Police (1991-1994); DPCA (1990-1994); Social Work Officers (1993-1994); and MFRCs (1994). Details on the information extracted from the databases was provided in an earlier section entitled Methodology. The reader is reminded that the databases were established for varying reasons, resulting in inconsistencies in the recording and classification of cases across databases. To the extent possible data has been recoded to apply a consistent methodology. The data is not additive, in that one case may appear in several of the databases and data are available for varying periods of time. Definitions of labels used throughout the report in describing incidents are provided in Annex B. Tabular displays of the data discussed in this section appear in Annexes C-E.

MILITARY POLICE DATABASE, 1991-1994

68. Between 1991 and 1994, there were 2,242 cases of family violence and violence against women reported to the Military Police. While difficult to determine with certainty, the population base from which these cases are drawn is potentially in excess of 200,000 annually (personnel from the Regular and Reserve Forces and the Cadets, in addition to their partners, families, friends, civilian colleagues, etc.) [1]. The number of cases annually ranged from 459 in 1991, to 676 in 1992, 642 in 1993 and to 465 in 1994. The various forms of assault included: homicide, sexual assault (levels I, II and III)[2]; assault with a weapon; assault with the intent to harm; spousal assault; child assault; and domestic dispute/disturbance. Excluded from this analysis are assaults that occurred between two unrelated adult men, for example at a bar, explaining the lower incidence of male victims in this database[3].

69. **Profile of Victim.** In 73 percent of the cases of assault reported to Military Police between 1991 and 1994, the victim was female (see Table C-1 for data on victims). However this percentage was as high as 78 percent in 1993 and as low as 69 percent in 1991. Twenty-five percent of the victims were male and the remaining cases involved more than one victim.

70. Over three quarters of the victims (79 percent) were under the age of 30 years (see Figure 1). However, the range by year is quite large with as many as 92 percent of assault

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1. This section provides a summary of all reported assault cases occurring between the years 1991 and 1994. See Annex C for detailed tables containing data on individual years.

2. Assault levels I, II and III are varying levels of sexual offences, including sexual assault, sexual assault with a weapon and aggravated sexual assault.

3. A total of 181 cases of assault between two adult males were removed from the database. There were 20 cases in 1991, 34 cases in 1992, 72 in 1993, and 55 in 1994. In all the cases extracted the victim was over the age of 15 (78 percent of the victims were over the age of 21). In general, the victim had little or no relationship to the accused and the assault was work related and happened either at work (on base) or at a bar.

victims younger than 30 years in 1991. With the exception of 1991, the largest number of cases across all four years occurred in the age group 20 through 29 years. On average, 32 percent of the abuse cases victimized people between 20 and 29 years of age. In 1991, however, the largest number of victims were aged 0 through 9, accounting for 36 percent of the cases reported. Of the cases where both sex and age were reported for the victim across the four years, on average 77 percent of the victims less than 30 years of age were female and the remaining 23 percent were male (see Table C-2).

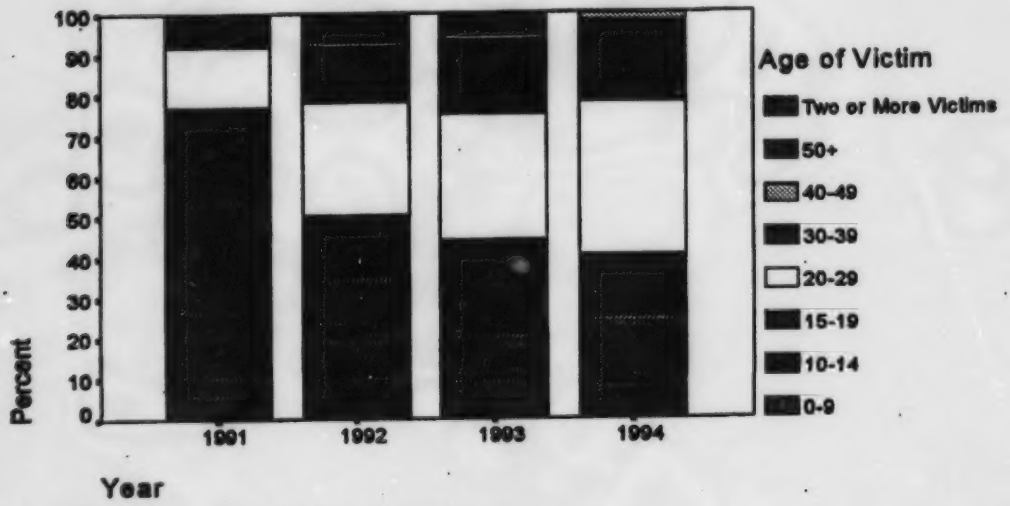


Figure 1 - Age Profile of the Victim

71. **Relationship of Victim to Accused.** Family violence accounted for almost half of the assault cases reported to Military Police between the years 1991 to 1994 (42 to 51 percent) (see Figure 2). More specifically, child abuse perpetrated by a parent or guardian accounted for approximately 15 percent of the cases, spousal abuse accounted for 28 percent and assault against another relative accounted for three percent of all reported cases. The incidence of family violence remained consistent across the four years. Between 56 and 70 percent of the child abuse cases annually involved a daughter, while between 30 and 37 percent involved a son. The remaining cases involved more than one victim. In

approximately 94 percent of all reported cases of spousal assault the victim was the wife, while between 55 and 100 percent of the reported assaults on another relative were perpetrated against females between 1991 and 1994.

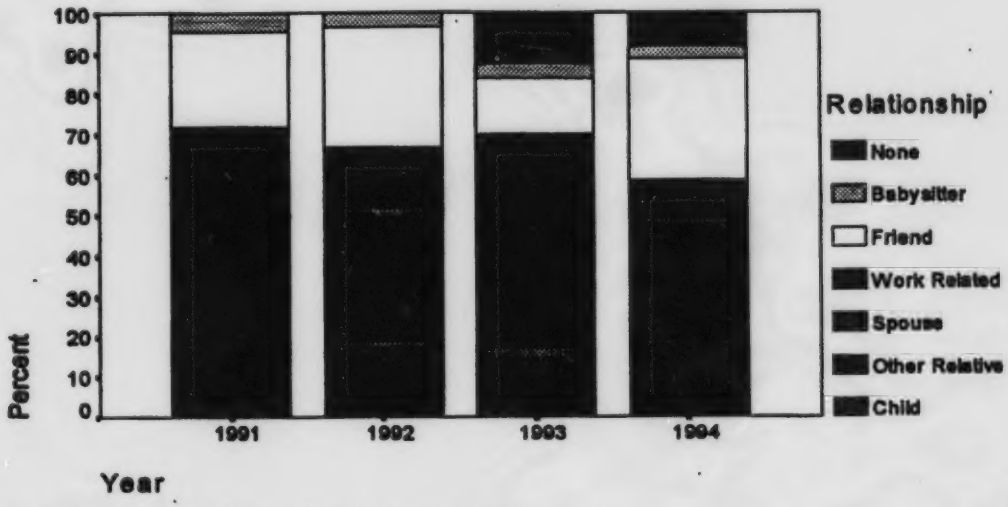


Figure 2 - Relationship of the Victim to the Accused

72. Work-related relationships, (including supervisors, classmates, co-workers, subordinates, recruits, patients and clients), were the second most common form of assault between the years of 1991 to 1994, accounting for between 11 and 29 percent of all reported assault cases. Between 50 and 84 percent of the victims were female. Assault against a friend was also common, accounting for approximately 24 percent of all reported cases of assault between 1991 and 1994. Females accounted for between 78 and 88 percent of the victims of assault by a friend. Table C-3 provides a breakdown of the victim's sex and relationship to the accused.

73. **Profile of the Accused.** Of the reported cases of family violence and violence against women from 1991 through 1994, between 91 and 98 percent of the perpetrators were male (see Tables C-4 for detailed data on perpetrators and C-5 for details on the age

and sex of the accused). In each of the four years, over 88 percent of all perpetrators were under the age of 40 (see Figure 3). With the exception of 1993, the largest number of perpetrators were in the age group 20 to 29, accounting for between 39 and 56 percent of all reported cases. In 91 percent of the cases there was only 1 perpetrator. The remaining 9 percent of the cases had more than one attacker.

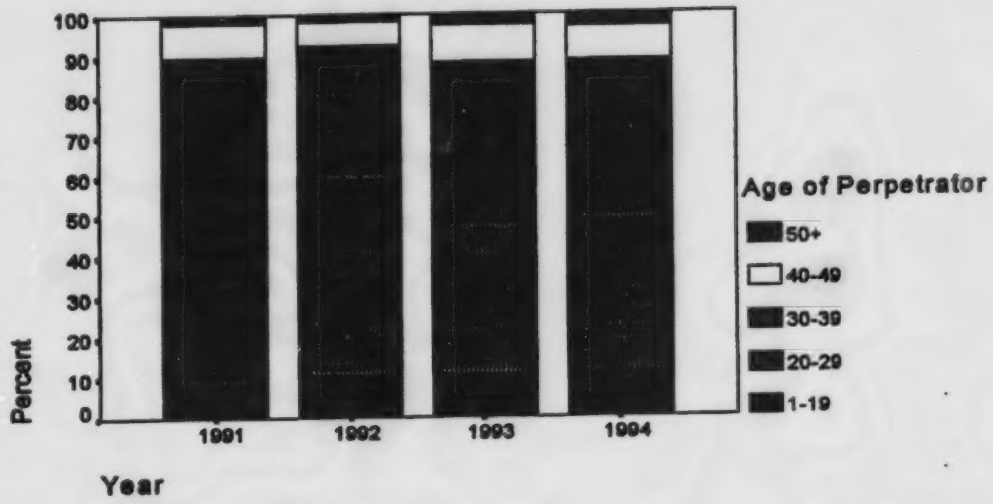


Figure 3 - Age of the Accused

74. **Rank and Command of Accused.** Between 1991 and 1994, the majority of those accused of assault were junior NCMs (between 59 and 75 percent). It should be noted that junior NCMs accounted for between 54 and 57 percent of the CF during the years 1991 to 1994. Another 8 to 13 percent of the accused were senior NCMs. Senior NCMs accounted for between 21 and 23 percent of the CF during the years 1991 to 1994. Consistently across the four years, approximately 6 percent of the accused were officers. Five percent were junior officers and one percent were senior officers. Junior and senior officers accounted for 15 to 16 percent, and 6 to 7 percent of the CF respectively between 1991 and 1994. Between 1991 and 1993, the number of civilian perpetrators was fairly

consistent, ranging from 8 to 12 percent. However, in 1994, 24 percent of the accused were civilians.

75. The perpetrators of assault between 1991 and 1994 were most frequently attached to the LFC (see Figure 4). This is related to the size of the Command, the rank structure and demographic characteristics (e.g many young males and young families). In fact, 40 to 47 percent of all reported cases involved a perpetrator associated with LFC. LFC is the largest command, representing 27 to 29 percent of the CF between 1991 and 1994. Approximately 90 percent of those attached to LFC were NCMs, and of those members approximately 90 percent were male. Air Command (AIRCOM) had the second largest number of perpetrators between 1991 and 1994, accounting for between 23 and 26 percent of assault cases reported to Military Police. AIRCOM, the second largest Command, accounted for 26 to 28 percent of the CF during the same time frame. Approximately 82 percent of those attached to AIRCOM were NCMs and 87 percent of those NCMs were male. Maritime Command (MARCOM) accounted for another 10 to 19 percent of reported cases of assault during the four years, while MARCOM represented 13 to 15 percent of the CF. Eighty-four percent of those attached to MARCOM were NCMs and 93 percent of those NCMs were male. The remainder of incidents occured in Training Command, NDHQ, CFE and other Command groups. Table C-6 provides a more detailed description of the accused by both rank and command.

76. **Incident Profile.** The incident types included in the database provided by the Military Police for the years of 1991 through 1994 include murder, sexual assault levels I, II and III, other sexual offences (sexual harassment/exploitation, incest), common assault,assault with the intent to harm, spousal assault, child assault and domestic disputes. As mentioned earlier, there were a total of 2,242 reported cases of assault against family members and or women in the CF across the four years; 459 in 1991, 676 in 1992, 642 in 1993, and 465 in 1994.

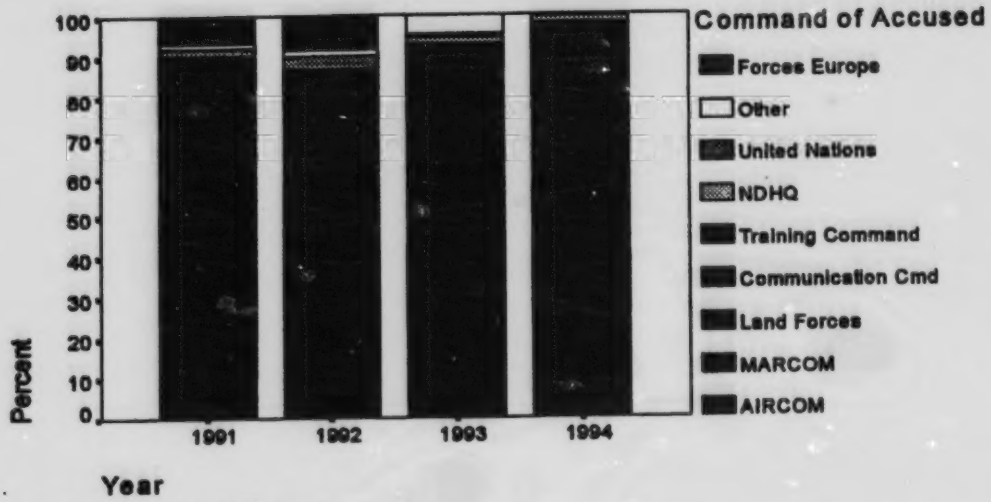


Figure 4 - Command of the Accused

77. **Incident Type**. Between 1991 and 1994, reporting on incident types has varied, in part due to changes in the criminal code and different policies and practices (see Figure 5). For example, while continuing to be the most frequently reported incident type, the number of common assault/intent to harm cases has declined from 50 percent of cases in 1991, to 30 percent of cases in 1994 (see Table C-7). During the same time frame, reported sexual assault cases increased from 34 to 37 percent of cases reported, with the number of reported cases increasing from 134 in 1991, to a high of 227 in 1993, before dropping to 172 in 1994. At the same time, the number of reported cases of child assault has almost doubled in the four years, increasing from 4 to 9 percent of all reported cases. The number of reported cases of spousal assault has more than tripled between 1991 and 1994, accounting for 6 percent of reported cases in 1991 and 20 percent in 1994. In 1992, Military Police began reporting domestic disputes as an incident type. These cases remained consistent across the three years, accounting for approximately 1 percent of all reported cases.

78. It is important to note that many cases of both child and spousal assault were classified under other categories, such as common assault, therefore underestimating the actual number

of family assaults that occur annually. Reporting techniques have improved considerably over the years reviewed. For example, Table C-8 demonstrates that in 1991 only 34 percent of child assault cases (abuse against a child by their own parent/guardian) were actually categorized as child abuse. By 1994, the reporting had improved with 54 percent of child abuse cases categorized as such. Similarly, in 1991, only 58 percent of spousal assault cases were defined as such, whereas 84 percent of assaults against a spouse were reported as spousal abuse in 1994. More details on the sex of the victim and the relationship to the accused for each type of incident are provided in Tables C-8 and C-9.

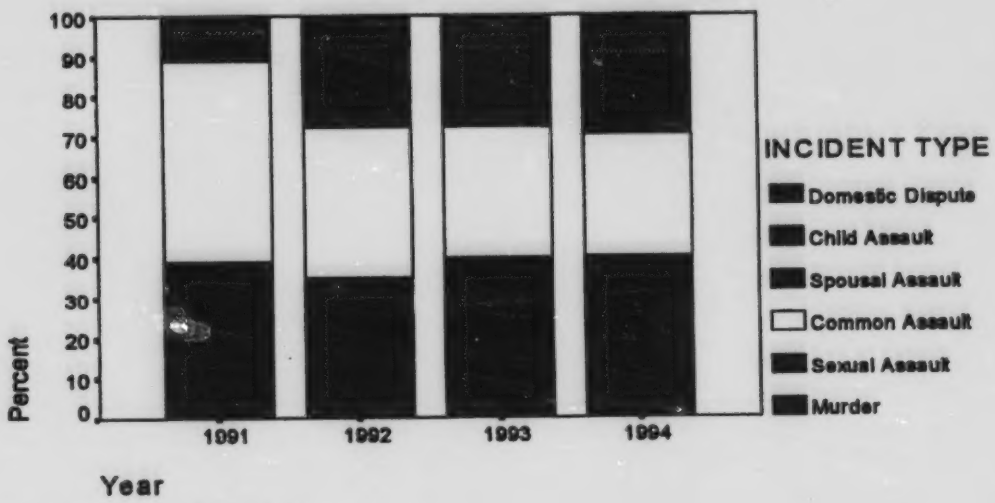


Figure 5 - Type of Incident

79. **Incident Location.** The greatest number of assault cases reported to Military Police between the years of 1991 and 1994 occurred at the home of either the victim or perpetrator (42 to 57 percent of all cases reported). Another 14 to 17 percent of the cases occurred in a mess or a bar, with the exception of 1994, where only 4 percent of cases occurred in that location. It is interesting to note that the number of incidents occurring in a bar was consistent between 1991 and 1993, however between 1993 and 1994 the number of reported cases occurring in a bar declined by 82 percent, while the number of reported cases occurring "off

Base" increased 257 percent. It is likely that this is due to incidents occurring in bars off base being captured as "off Base". Between 8 and 20 percent of the cases reported to Military Police between 1991 and 1994 were work related and occurred while the victim was at their place of work. (See Table C-10).

DPCA DATA, 1990-1994

80. The sexual misconduct database provided by DPCA provided data for the years between 1990 and 1994. The database includes the following criminal code case types: homicide; sexual harassment; extortion; sexual interference; invitation to sexual touching; sexual exploitation; anal intercourse; mailing obscene matter; indecent acts; indecent exhibition; procuring prostitution; prostitution; overcoming resistance; assault; assault with a weapon; sexual assault; sexual assault with a weapon; aggravated sexual assault; break and enter with intent to harm; and indecent telephone calls. The database included 20 cases of misconduct involving adult men as both accused and victim outside a family context, and 5 cases involving no victims at all. These cases have been removed from the modified database since family violence and violence against women are the topics under examination. A total of 423 cases remain - 41 cases in 1990; 79 in 1991; 110 in 1992; 91 in 1993; and 102 in 1994. In cases where more than one victim is indicated it is not always possible to know the sex of the victims, therefore the analysis likely underestimates the actual percentage of female victims.

81. **Victim Age Profile.** Between the years of 1990 and 1994, the greatest number of incidents of sexual misconduct victimized persons in the 20-29 age group, accounting for between 21 and 28 percent of all cases (see Table D-1 and Figure 6). In 1990, however, the greatest number of victims (26 percent of cases reported) were between the ages of 10 and 14. Sexual abuse against children (aged 0-14) accounted for, on average, 32 percent of all reported cases between 1990 and 1994 although, in 1991, the number of child assault cases

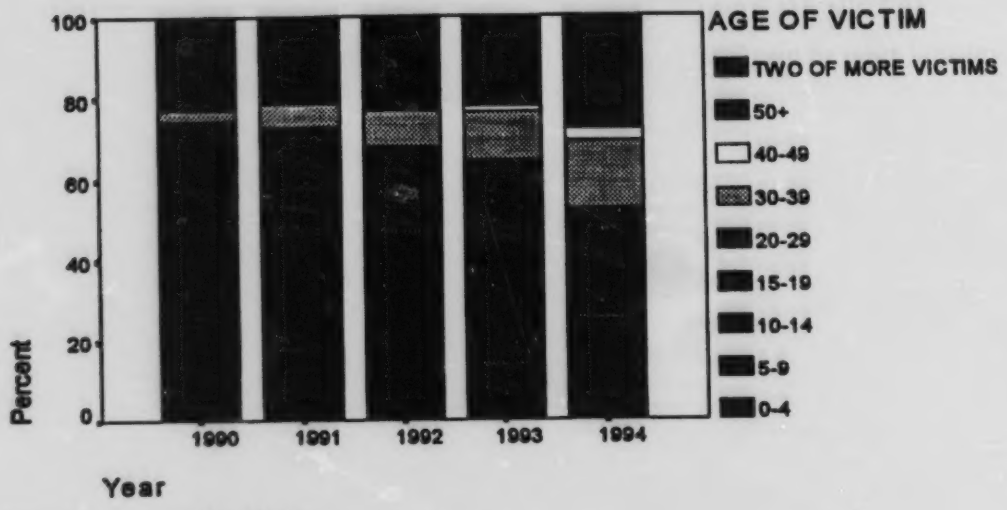


Figure 6 - Age of the Victim

was as high as 54 percent of reported cases. In 1994 only 14 percent of reported cases victimized children.

82. **Sex of Victim.** In approximately 81 percent of all cases where the sex was known, between 1990-1994, the victim was female. The rate was slightly higher in 1994, when 85 percent of victims were female, while in 1991 only 76 percent were female. In another three to ten percent of cases between 1990 and 1994, the victim was male. The remaining cases involved more than one victim. Of the 52 cases with more than one victim, at least 16 of those cases involved female victims, and at least 6 cases involved male children. Table D-2 provides more information regarding all cases reporting both sex and age of the victim between the years 1990 through 1994.

83. **Relationship of Victim to Accused.** Most often, the relationship between victim and accused was a family relationship (ranging from 28 to 51 percent of all cases reported between 1990 and 1994) (see Figure 7). More specifically, children were most often the victims of sexual misconduct, accounting for approximately 27 percent of all cases.

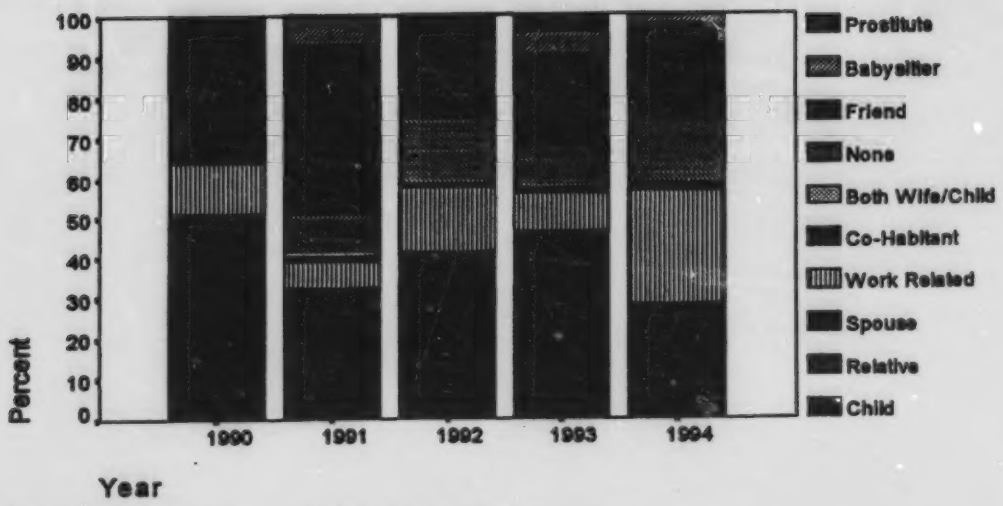


Figure 7 - Relationship of the Victim to the Accused

Exceptions were 1991 and 1994, when child abuse accounted for 41 percent and 15 percent of reported sexual misconduct cases respectively. On average, 75 percent of the victimized children were female, 7 percent were male and the remaining cases had more than one victim. Spouses, partners and ex-spouses accounted for between 5 and 13 percent of the cases, while other relatives accounted for an additional 3 to 10 percent. Virtually all abused spouses were female, and in all but 2 cases of abused relatives, the victim was identified as female. (See Table D-3 for more information regarding the sex and relationship of the victim to the accused).

84. The second most frequent relationship between perpetrator and victim is that of friends. Between 20 and 42 percent of all cases between 1990-1994 involved friends, and at least 93 percent of the victims were female. Work-related incidents accounted for 7 to 16 percent of the sexual misconduct cases, with the exception of 1994 when they represented 28 percent. When looking at work related acts, the relationships included supervisors, classmates, co-workers, subordinates, recruits, patients and clients. All of the victims were military members, and at least 75 percent were female.

85. **Marital Status of Victim.** In the majority of sexual misconduct cases (between 60 and 70 percent) reported between 1990 and 1994, the victim was single. This is consistent with the fact that cases frequently involved children. Approximately 16 to 18 percent of the victims were either married or living common-law at the time of the incident. The remaining victims were either divorced (1 to 3 percent), widowed (1 to 2 percent) or there was more than one victim (17 to 24 percent).

86. **Age Profile of the Accused.** The perpetrator tended to be older, on average, than the victim. In 46 to 53 percent of the reported cases between 1990 and 1994, the accused was in the age range of 30 to 39 years (see Figure 8 and Table D-5). Another 40 to 45 percent of the cases were perpetrated by individuals in the 20 to 29 year range. One to 3 percent of the accused were under the age of 20, while another 9 to 12 percent were over the age of 40.

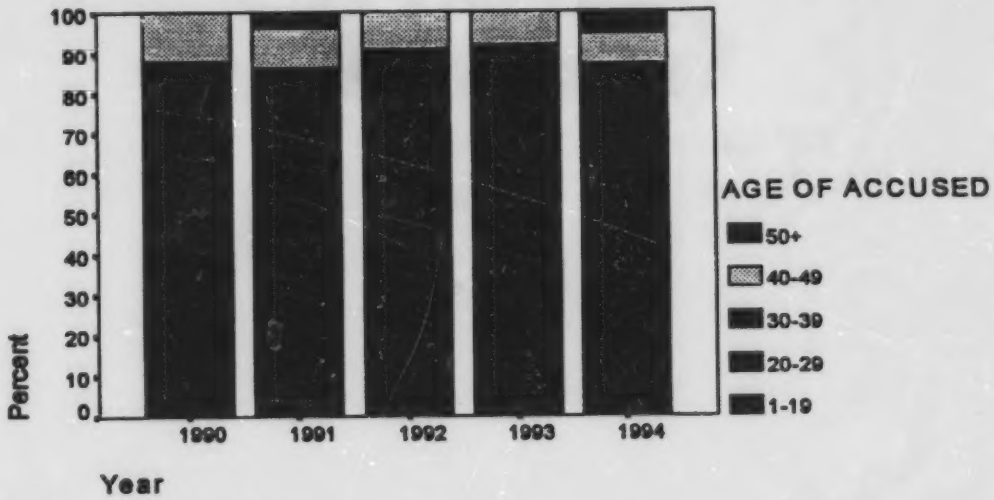


Figure 8 - Age of the Accused

87. **Sex of Accused**. The perpetrator was male in 98 to 100 percent of all reported cases between 1990 and 1994. In the remaining cases the accused was female. (See Table D-4 for more information regarding age and sex of the accused).

88. **Marital Status of Accused**. The majority of the accused in sexual misconduct cases between 1990 and 1994 were married or living in common-law relationships, accounting for 42 to 59 percent of the cases. Approximately 30 to 40 percent of the incidents involved perpetrators that were single. The remaining cases involved perpetrators who were divorced (7 to 15 percent).

89. **Rank of Accused**. The greatest number of perpetrators between 1990 and 1994 were junior NCMs, accounting for 68 to 78 percent of all reported cases (see Figure 9). It should be noted that junior NCMs accounted for between 54 and 57 percent of the CF during the years 1990 to 1994. Between 13 and 20 percent of the accused were senior NCMs. Senior NCMs accounted for between 21 and 23 percent of the CF during the years 1990 to 1994. In the remaining cases, the accused were either junior officers (3 to 11 percent) or senior officers (5 to 8 percent). Junior and senior officers accounted for 15 to 16 percent, and 6 to 7 percent of the CF, respectively between 1990 and 1994. Further breakdown of the data show that the majority of the incidents were perpetrated by corporals (39 to 40 percent for

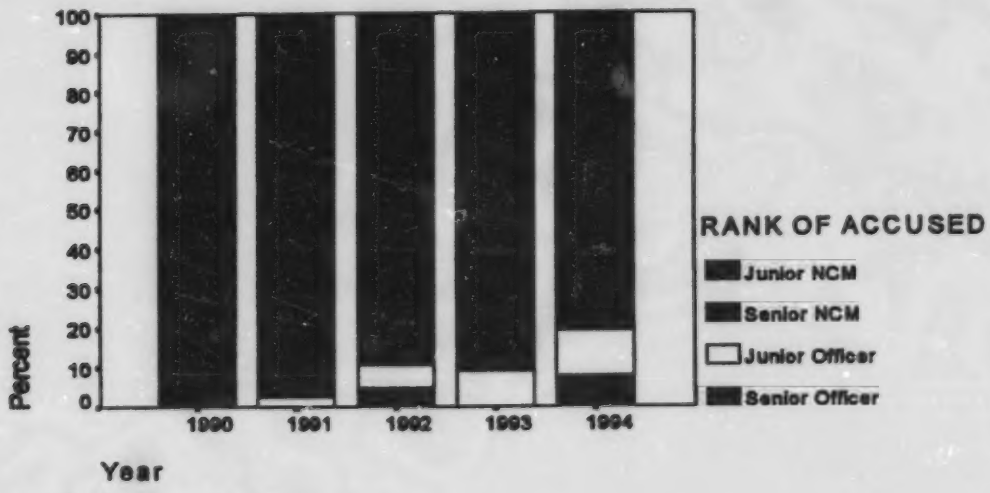


Figure 9 - Rank of the Accused

all five years), privates (27 percent down to 7 percent in 1994) and master corporals (13 to 20 percent of cases).

90. **Command of Accused**. Between the years 1990-1994, the majority of cases were perpetrated by military members attached to LFC (between 31 and 41 percent), with the exception of 1991 when LFC accounted for just 24 percent of cases (see Figure 10). During that same time period, LFC personnel represented between 27 and 29 percent of the CF. AIRCOM had the second largest number of sexual misconduct cases during the same time frame, accounting for another 27 to 34 percent of all cases, with the exception of 1993, when AIRCOM accounted for just 19 percent of reported cases. AIRCOM represented between 26 and 28 percent of CF total strength during the five year time frame. MARCOM (including CFHMSS) accounted for 7 to 12 percent of the sexual misconduct cases, except for 1993 to 1994, when MARCOM accounted for as much as 23 to 29 percent of reported cases. MARCOM accounted for between 13 and 15 percent of the CF total strength during this period. NDHQ (including CFCC) accounted for between 5 and 17 percent of the cases, with the exception of 1992, when NDHQ accounted for only two percent of reported cases.

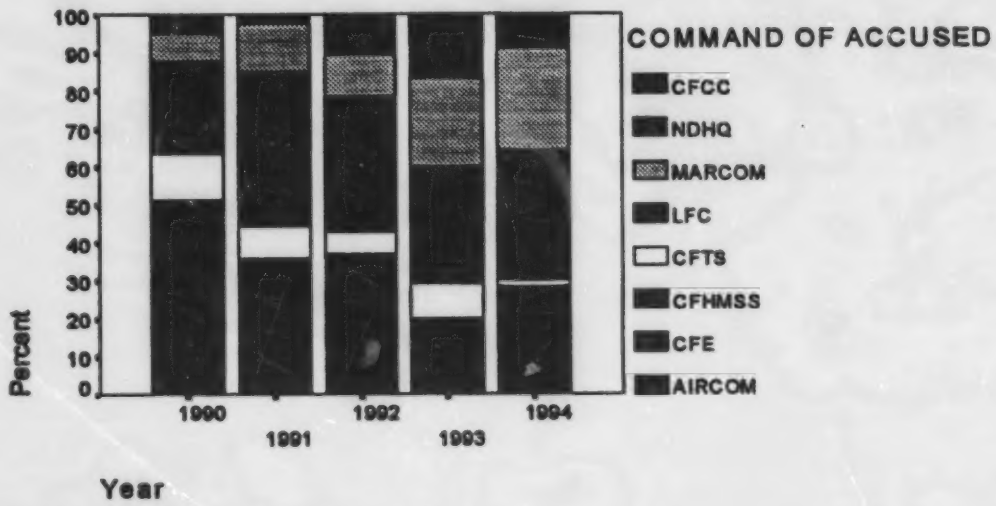


Figure 10 - Command of the Accused

NDHQ and controlled units represented 20 to 25 percent of the total strength of the CF during the 5 year time frame. CFTS accounted for approximately 6 to 12 percent of sexual misconduct cases while they represented 4 to 5 percent of total CF strength. While Canadian Forces Europe (CFE) no longer exists, it accounted for 17 percent of reported sexual misconduct cases in 1991, 5 percent in 1992 and 2 percent in 1993. During the same time frame, CFE accounted for 2 to 3 percent of the total CF strength. Table D-6 provides more detail concerning the rank and command of the perpetrators.

91. **Years of Service**. The majority of perpetrators (between 27 and 41 percent of reported cases) have been in the CF for less than 5 years, and in over 50 percent of the cases the accused have been in the forces for less than 10 years. (See Table D-5).

92. **Incident Profile**. The DPCA database used in this analysis includes 423 cases, all of which were opened during the years of 1990 through 1994, and are now completed cases in the sense that the Career Review Board has made recommendations on the career of the accused. Any cases still pending review have been removed from the analysis. Of the 5 years, 1992 saw the greatest number of sexual misconduct cases, accounting for 27 percent of all completed cases. Another 25 percent of the cases took place in 1994. Relatively fewer cases occurred in 1991 and 1993, accounting for 18 percent and 21 percent of the cases, respectively.

93. **Incident Type and Location**. As shown in Table D-7 and Figure 11, the majority of cases in each of the five years were sexual assault cases, accounting for between 60 and 72 percent of cases. Other case types included other violent crimes (11 to 18 percent), sexual harassment (9 to 12 percent) and other types of assault (3 to 8 percent).

94. The majority of the incidents occurred in either the victim's or the perpetrator's home (54 to 65 percent). Another frequent incident location is classified as "other" and includes

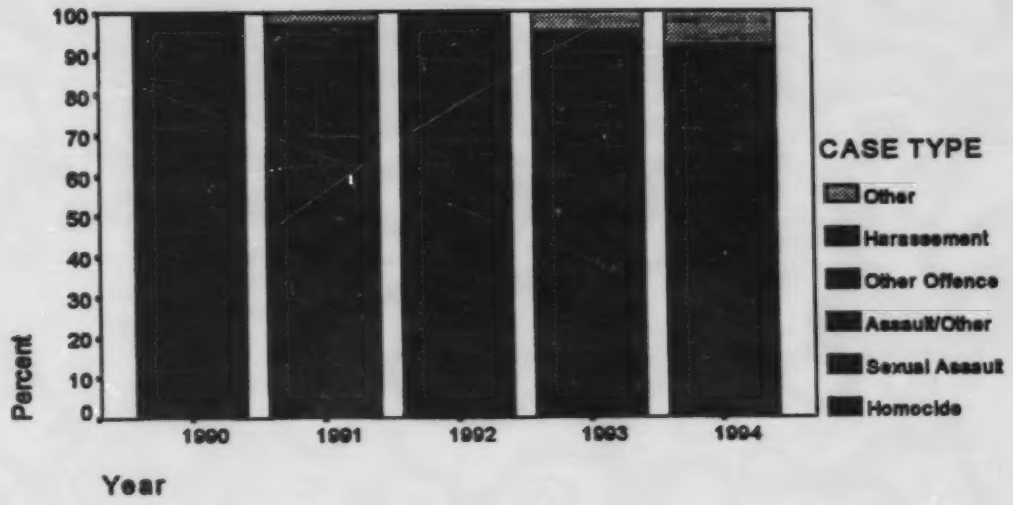


Figure 11 - Type of Incident

the following: beach; camp; vehicle; school; street/road; store; park; dentist office; bushes; gym; riverbank/woods; quarry and airport. (See Table D-7).

95. **Use of Alcohol.** In the cases reporting on the consumption of alcohol, between 29 and 45 percent of the accused admitted to having drunk alcohol prior to the incident of abuse, while 55 to 71 percent reported that they had not consumed alcohol. In 12 to 22 percent of the incidents reporting on alcohol consumption, the victim had been drinking alcohol.

96. **Legal Action.** Of the 460 cases of sexual misconduct reported in the database, 47 percent were handled within the civilian judicial court system (from a high of 63 percent of cases in 1990 to a low of 15 percent of reported cases in 1994). The remaining 53 percent of the cases either never proceeded to civilian court or were handled by the military disciplinary system. Of the cases handled in civilian court, approximately 66 percent of the perpetrators were found guilty. However, in 1993 and 1994, guilty verdicts accounted for 56 and 82 percent of cases respectively. Between 12 and 18 percent of the accused were found not guilty, with the exception of 1994 when only 6 percent of the accused were found

not guilty. Another 12 to 17 percent of the cases were dismissed and approximately 3 percent of the cases were still pending when the Career Review Board made its decision.

97. **Career Impact.** The Military Career Review Board becomes involved in cases of sexual misconduct and makes recommendations regarding the career of the accused, independent of the civilian trial outcome. The recommendations made by the Career Review Board during the years of 1990 through 1994 were as follows: between 30 and 51 percent of the perpetrators were released from the CF; 7 to 14 percent received counselling and probation (C&P); between 33 and 38 percent of the accused had no career action taken(NCA); on 1 occasion, the accused was suspended (SUSP); and between 1 and 21 percent of the cases were cancelled (CANC) (see Table D-7).

98. The military members released from service because of their involvement in a sexual misconduct case, were released under various rulings. They were as follows: 34 percent were released for "unsatisfactory conduct" (Release Code, R2A); 47 percent were released because they were "unsuitable for further service" (R5F); 8 percent were released because the military member was no longer "advantageously employable" (R5D); 2 percent were released at the request of the military member (R4A-C); 1 percent were released after completing their contracted work (R5C); 0.6 percent were released through retirement (R5A); 0.6 percent were released due to medical reasons (R3B); 0.6 percent were released with "disgrace" (R1A); and 7 percent were released with no details (ROS).

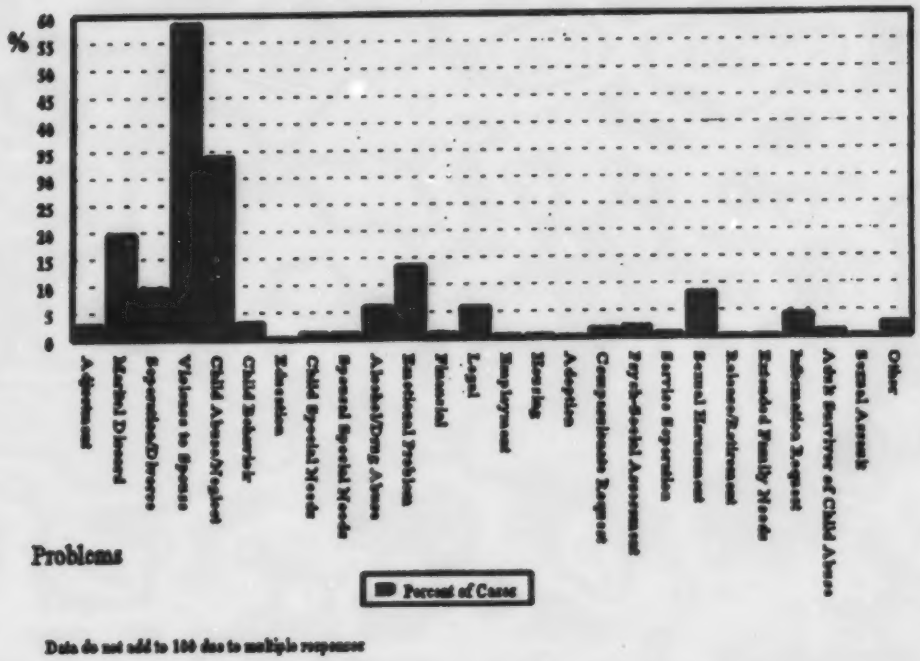
DHTS DATABASE, 1993-1994

99. The database provided by DHTS consists of all cases reported to military social workers across Canada and Europe for the years 1993 through 1994. A total of 6,472 cases were reported. Data pertaining to family violence and violence against women in the CF was extracted from the database. The Client Problem categories included in the analysis are the following: violence to spouse; child abuse/neglect; sexual harassment; adult survivor of child

abuse; and sexual assault. There are many other categories of Client Problem in the DHTS database that might include reports of family violence and violence against women, however the category titles are sufficiently vague that they cannot be included in the analysis. These problem categories include: marital discord (23 percent of cases); child behaviour (5.5 percent of cases); child special needs (4.5 percent of cases); spousal special needs (5 percent of cases); and emotional problems (22 percent of cases). As well, if the client initially approached a social worker under some context other than family violence, and later divulged information related to family violence, it would be the initial context that would be recorded as the Client Problem. Therefore, the likelihood that the resulting database underestimates the cases of family violence and violence against women in the CF is high. In efforts to capture all reported cases of family violence and violence against women, the data were merged for multiple responses regarding the client's requirement for counselling. The database was then filtered to include only those clients who reported family violence or violence against women during their visit with the social worker. The resulting database contained 721 cases, where at least one of the problems identified was family violence or violence towards women (see Figure 12).

100. It should be noted that the data reported concern the client of the social worker. Nowhere in the database is it clarified as to whether the client is the victim or the perpetrator of the incidents of sexual misconduct. However, the majority of clients are military personnel (97 percent), most of whom are male (75 percent). Based on findings from the Military Police and the DPCA data and literature on family violence and sexual assault, it is expected that the clients are mostly perpetrators, with the exception of sexual harassment where the majority of the clients appear to be female victims. Inclusion of additional information in the database would be necessary to assess this with more precision.

101. **Spousal Violence.** Over the two year period (1993 to 1994), a total of 238 cases of spousal violence were reported to military social workers (see Table E-1). These accounted for four percent of all reports made to the social workers for the same period. Spousal



Data do not add to 100 due to multiple responses

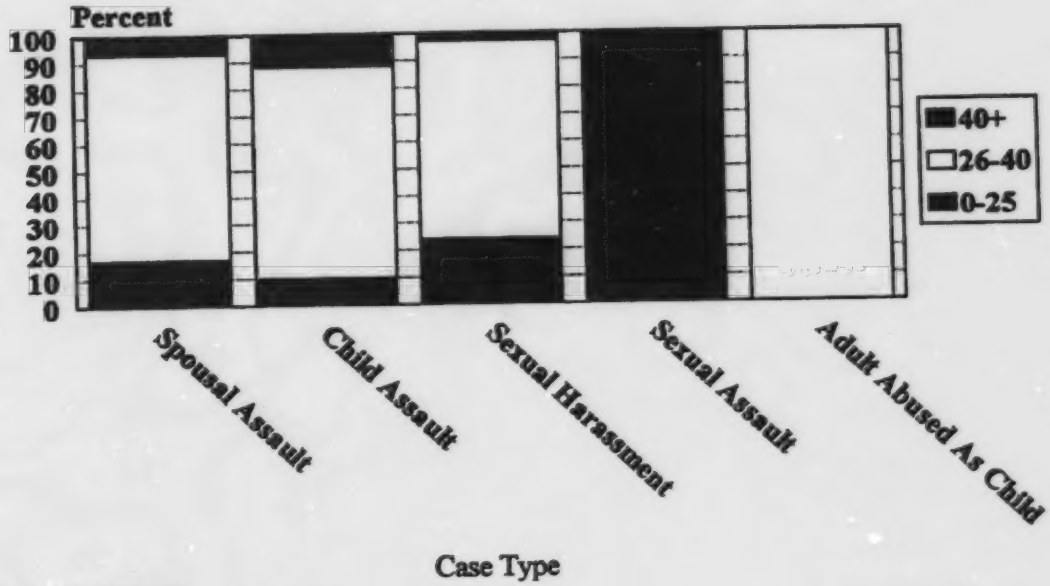
Figure 12- Client Problems Identified

violence accounted for 58 percent of the cases reporting family violence or violence against women. Fifty-six percent of the spousal assault cases were reported in 1993 and the remaining 44 percent were reported in 1994. Spousal abuse was identified as the primary reason for seeking counselling in only 34 percent of the reported cases. In other words, in 66 percent of spousal violence cases the presence of abuse became apparent only after the social worker asked the client to further identify the reason for their need for counselling.

102. During the 1993-1994 time frame, the client reporting spousal assault to the military social workers was the military member alone in 54 percent of the cases. Clients included the military member's spouse in 16 percent of the cases and the family in 30 percent.

103. The majority of clients reporting spousal violence were in the age category 26-40 years (76 percent). In fact, 93 percent of the clients were under the age of forty. In general,

those in the age group of 26-40 were the most frequent clients across all problem groups, as shown in Figure 13.



Data are for 1993-1994

Figure 13 - Age of the Client

104. Eighty percent of the clients were male. Almost all (99.2 percent) of the clients reporting spousal assault were military personnel. Fifty-three percent were attached to LFC, 31 percent were in AIRCOM and 16 percent of the clients were in MARCOM. It is important to note that during the 1993-1994 time period LFC and AIRCOM both accounted for 27 to 28 percent of the CF, while MARCOM accounted for 15 percent of the CF. The largest proportion of the spousal assault cases were perpetrated by LFC personnel, far outweighing their representation in the general military population. Figure 14 demonstrates that this is consistent across almost all client problems.

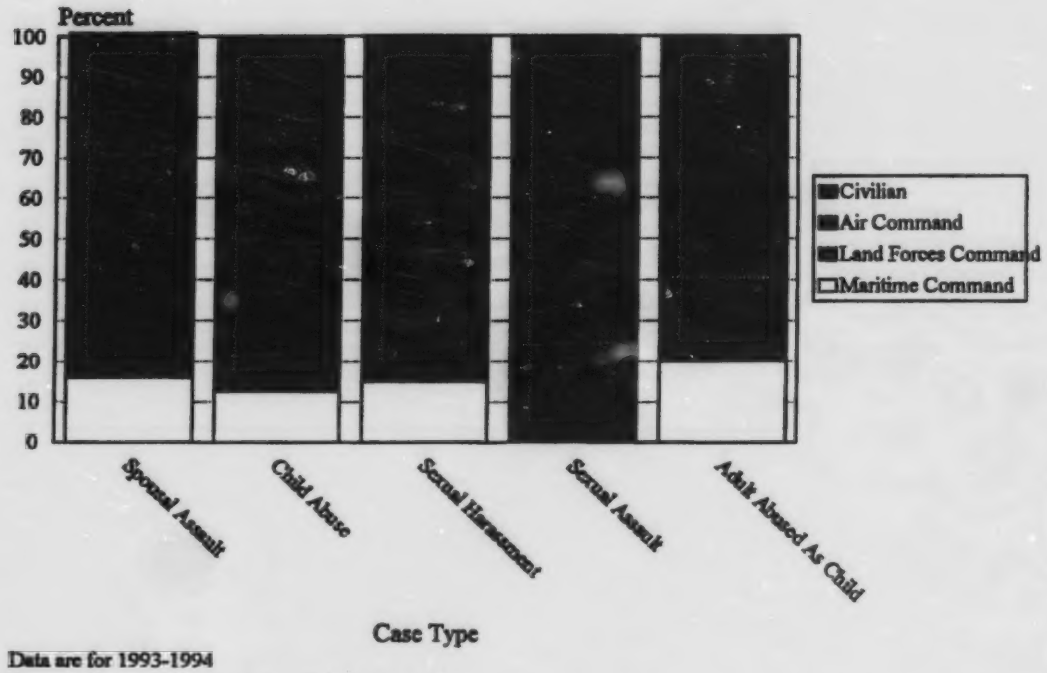
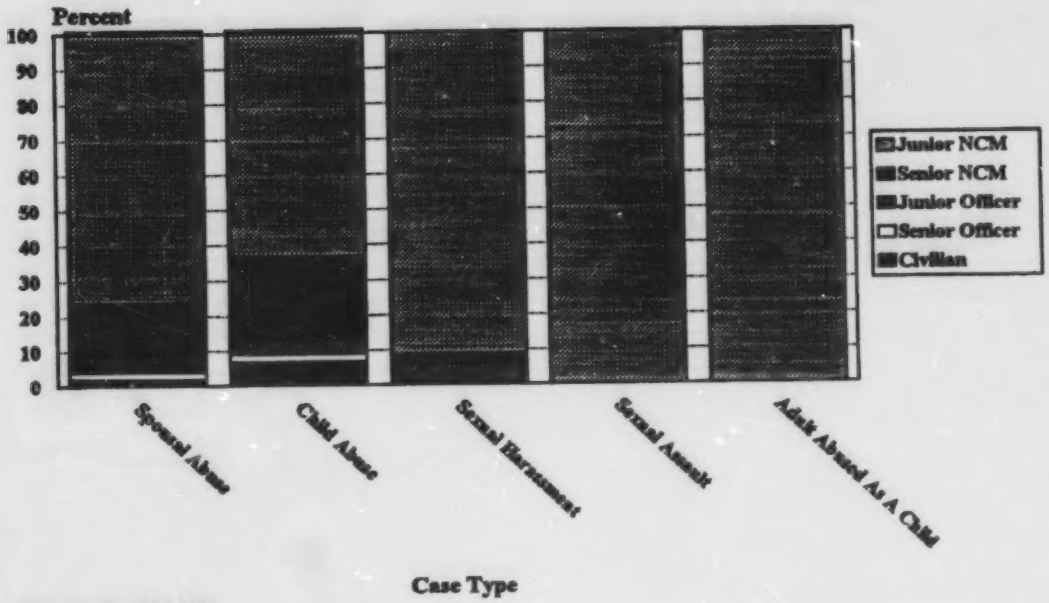


Figure 14 - Command of the Client

105. The majority of the clients reporting spousal violence were junior NCMs (77 percent), another 15 percent were senior NCMs, 5 percent were junior officers and 2 percent were senior officers. Consistently throughout the client problem groups, junior NCMs are the most frequent clients (see Figure 15).

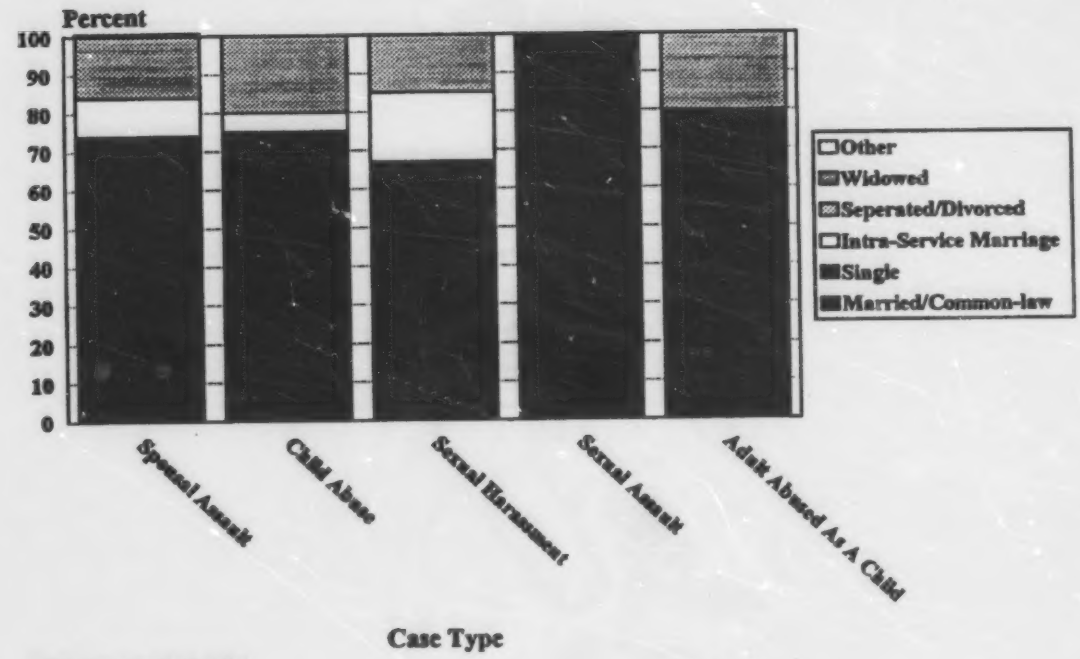
106. Seventy-two percent of the clients reporting spousal violence were either married or living common-law with a civilian spouse. Ten percent of the clients were married to another military member, 16 percent were either separated or divorced, and another 2 percent were single (see Figure 16).

107. As a result of the incidence of spousal violence the social worker's recommendations were as follows: on 246 occasions counselling (individual or family) was advised; social



Data are for 1993-1994

Figure 15 - Rank of the Client



Data are for 1993-1994

Figure 16 - Marital Status of Client

workers referred clients to other resources in 122 cases; written reports were filed on 9 occasions; and verbal reports were given on 7 occasions. On another 107 occasions, social workers provided information or acted as an advocate for the client. It should be noted that on most occasions more than one recommendation was made per client, therefore the total number of recommendations far exceeds the total number of spousal violence incidents.

108. **Child Abuse/Neglect.** Over the two year period (1993-1994), a total of 138 cases of child abuse or child neglect were reported to military social workers. These cases accounted for 2 percent of all reports made to the social workers for the same period. Of those cases reporting family violence or violence against women, child abuse accounted for 34 percent. Fifty-eight percent of the cases were reported in 1993 and the remaining 42 percent were reported in 1994. Child abuse was identified as the primary reason for seeking counselling in only 24 percent of the reported cases. In other words, in 76 percent of child abuse/neglect cases the presence of abuse became apparent only after the social worker asked the client to further identify the reason for their need for counselling.

109. During the 1993-1994 time frame, the clients of military social workers reporting child abuse included the military member alone in 45 percent of the cases, the military member's spouse in nine percent of the cases and the family in 46 percent of the cases.

110. The majority of clients reporting child abuse or child neglect were in the age category 26-40 years (78 percent). In fact, 88 percent of the clients were under the age of forty. Seventy-eight percent of the clients were male. Almost all (96 percent) the clients were military personnel. Fifty-one percent were in LFC, 32 percent were in AIRCOM and 13 percent of the clients were in MARCOM (see Figures 13 and 14).

111. The majority of the clients reporting child abuse/neglect were junior NCMs (64 percent). Another 24 percent were senior NCMs, 4 percent were junior officers and 2 percent were senior officers (see Figure 15).

112. Sixty-nine percent of the clients reporting child abuse/neglect were either married or living common-law with a civilian spouse. Four percent of the clients were married to another military member, another 20 percent were either separated or divorced, and another 6 percent were single (see Figure 16).

113. As a result of the incidence of child abuse/neglect the social worker's recommendations were as follows: on 113 occasions counselling (individual or family) was advised; social workers referred clients to other resources 181 times; written reports were filed on 10 occasions; and verbal reports were given on 13 occasions. On another 77 occasions, social workers provided information or acted as an advocate for the client. It should be noted that on most occasions more than one recommendation was made per client, therefore the total number of recommendations far exceeds the total number of child abuse/neglect incidents.

114. **Sexual Harassment.** Over the two year period, a total of 33 cases of sexual harassment were reported to military social workers. These accounted for 0.5 percent of all reports made to the social workers for the same period. Of those cases reporting family violence or violence against women, sexual harassment accounted for 8 percent. Sixty-three percent of the cases were reported in 1993, with the balance, 37 percent, in 1994. Sexual harassment was identified as the primary reason for seeking counselling in the majority of the reported cases (76 percent). The remaining 34 percent of sexual harassment cases were reported after further questioning by the social worker.

115. During the 1993-1994 time frame, the clients of military social workers included the military member alone in 91 percent of the cases. The remaining cases included the marital couple.

116. The majority of clients reporting sexual harassment were in the age category 26-40 years (73 percent). In fact, 97 percent of the clients were under the age of forty. Seventy-six

percent of the clients were female. All the clients were military personnel. Fifty-two percent were attached to LFC, 33 percent were in AIRCOM and 15 percent of the clients were in MARCOM (see Figures 13 and 14).

117. The majority of the clients reporting sexual harassment were junior non-commissioned members (91 percent), three percent were senior non-commissioned members, and six percent were junior officers. There were no reports of sexual harassment from senior officers (see Figure 15).

118. Fifty-two percent of the clients reporting sexual harassment were single at the time of the incident. Another 15 percent of the clients were either married or living common-law with a civilian spouse. Eighteen percent of the clients were married to another military member and another 15 percent were either separated or divorced (see Figure 16).

119. As a result of the incidence of sexual harassment the social worker's recommendations were as follows: on 27 occasions counselling (individual or family) was advised; social workers referred clients to other resources in seven cases; written reports were filed on six occasions; and verbal reports were given on one occasion. On another 25 occasions, social workers provided information or acted as an advocate for the client. It should be noted that on most occasions more than one recommendation was made per client, therefore the total number of recommendations far exceeds the total number of sexual harassment incidents.

120. **Adult Survivor of Child Abuse.** Over the two year period a total of five cases of adult survivor of child abuse were reported to military social workers. These accounted for 0.1 percent of all reports made to the social workers for the same period. Of those cases reporting family violence or violence against women, adult survivors accounted for 1 percent. All reported cases occurred in 1994. Past child abuse was identified as the primary reason for seeking counselling in all but one of the five reported cases.

121. During the 1993-1994 time frame, the clients of military social workers included the military member alone in 3 of the 5 cases, the remaining cases included the marital couple. All of the clients reporting abuse as a child were 26 through 40 years of age. Three of the clients were male and 2 were female. Two of the clients reporting abuse as a child were single at the time of the incident, two were married and the remaining one was either separated or divorced. All the clients were military personnel. Three of the clients were in AIRCOM and the remaining two were in LFC and MARCOM, and all were junior NCMs (see Figures 13-16).

122. As a result of the disclosure of abuse as a child the social worker's recommendations were as follows: on six occasions counselling (individual or family) was advised and social workers referred clients to other resources in four cases. On one occasion, social workers provided information or acted as an advocate for the client. It should be noted that on most occasions more than one recommendation was made per client, therefore the total number of recommendations far exceeds the total number of incidents.

123. **Sexual Assault.** During the two year time frame there was only one sexual assault case reported to military social workers across Canada and Europe. The incident occurred in 1993. The client was a female under the age of 25, living in a common-law relationship. She was a junior NCM in LFC at the time of the incident. Social workers referred the client to civilian resources within the community.

MILITARY FAMILY RESOURCE CENTRES, 1994

124. In an attempt to capture the number of child and spousal abuse incidents reported to staff at MFRCs across Canadian bases, the Directorate of Military Family Support (DFMS) requested that all Resource Centres report on 1994 incidents and staff expertise

in the area of family violence. While MFRCs are potentially a good source of family violence data, there are problems with data collection. For example, more than one incident could involve the same victim, therefore double counting is a problem. Much of the information is not broken down into specific details, such as age/sex/relationship of the victim/perpetrator and in many cases there are no details concerning the nature of the incident. Some of the MFRCs have made attempts to collect consistent data over time. For example, CFB Gagetown has a computer program in place which collects and files data on all phone calls and visits to the Centre. The data can then be aggregated monthly, annually etc. by subject. However, even Gagetown does not breakdown the data further than to indicate an incident of "family violence" or child abuse/sexual assault/incest. In order for the Resource Centre data to be consistent, and therefore more helpful in future analysis, a cross-country data collection system should be established.

125. The resulting data from MFRCs are found in Table III. It should be noted that the data presented in the table represent only those cases of family violence and violence against women where the MFRCs were asked to intervene and it was recorded. A total of 729 cases were identified in the returns from the Centres. Most of the cases were incidents involving children or youth (176), followed by violence against a spouse (129). Many Resource Centres indicated that they had crisis counsellors on staff. Family violence education and training was provided to staff at many Centres, and almost one half indicated that they offered training and information on family violence to clients.

TABLE III

1994 Family Violence Data as Reported to the Military Family Resource Centres								
	Incidents against Males	Incidents against Female Spouses/ Females	Incidents against Children & Youth	Incidents against Children by Children	Total Incidents	Crisis Counsellor on Staff	Family Violence Education/Trai n-ing for Staff	Training and Information offered to Clients
Canadian Forces Support Unit (Europe) Detachment Ramstein					0	Yes	Yes	Yes
CFB Chatham[1]			9	2	20	Yes	Yes	Not Stated
CFB Shearwater	2	13	3		18	No	Yes	No
Canadian Joint Delegation to NATO, Brussels					0	No	No	No
CFB Chilliwack		2	3		5	No	No	No
CFB Calgary[2]	1	5			6	Not Stated	Yes	Not Stated
CFB Trenton[3]					11	No	No	Not Stated
CFB Kingston	1	2	1		3	Yes	Yes	Yes
CFNA Yellowknife			1		1	Not Stated	Yes	No
Derlenkirchen, Germany					0	Not Stated	No	Not Stated
Directorate of Military Family Support, Ottawa[4]		36			114	Not Stated	Yes	Yes

1 The 9 remaining incidents included 3 cases of emotional abuse and 6 cases of anger management training related to parenting and domestic issues. No details were given on gender.

2 No details were provided regarding the nature of the incidents, other than them being some form of family violence.

3 No details were provided regarding the 11 incidents other than that they all concerned "family breakdown".

4 The remaining 78 incidents included 50 sexual assaults and 28 cases of psychological abuse. No further details were provided regarding the victim of the abuse.

TABLE III (Con't)

1994 Family Violence Data as Reported to the Military Family Resource Centres								
	Incidents against Males	Incidents against Spouses/Females	Incidents against children & Youth	Incidents against Children by Children	Total Incidents	Crisis Counsellor on Staff	Family Violence Education/Training for Staff	Training and Information offered to Clients
CFB Suffield		15	8	9	32	Not Stated	Yes	Yes
CFB St. Jean		3			3	Not Stated	Not Stated	Not Stated
CFB Winnipeg[5]		20			20	Yes	Not Stated	Not Stated
CFB Esquimalt			1	13	14	Yes	Yes	Yes
CFS Debert	1	4	8	1	14	Yes	Yes	Yes
CFS Aldergrove		3			3	Not Stated	Yes	No
CFB Borden		23	11		34	Not Stated	Yes	No
CFB Gagetown[6]			129		425	Yes	Yes	Yes
CFB Bagotville[7]		1			1	Not Stated	Yes	Yes
CFB Shilo[8]		2	2		10	Not Stated	Yes	Yes
Column Totals	5	129	176	25	729			

5 These data represent only 3 months, November 94 through January 1995. The Winnipeg Family Resource Centre expressed concern that spousal abuse was a serious issue facing women in the Winnipeg Military community.

6 The incident count includes all phone calls and visits to counsellor concerning family violence, therefore there is a possibility of double counting clients. Data on child abuse include child abuse/sexual assault/incest. The remaining incidents include all those categorized under "family violence".

7 Data collection began in April 1994.

8 No details were provided on the remaining 6 cases except that they were violent incidents.

SUMMARY

126. Family violence and violence against women has been evident in all segments of society, including the military. A Senior Committee was established in DND to oversee all initiatives related to violence against women and family violence within the CF and to act as the zero tolerance committee. In December, 1994 the Committee tasked DSEA to outline a research plan on family violence and violence against women in the CF.

127. The SCFV/VAW decided to meet their immediate information requirements through a study based on published literature and studies; interviews at NDHQ and a few Bases with personnel who have responsibilities for related policy, programs and services; and analysis of departmental data on incidents of these types of violence. Specifically, the objectives of the study were: to obtain a picture of the incidence of reported family violence and violence against women; to identify causal factors; to assess Departmental strategies of collecting and sharing related information; and to identify studies of military family violence and violence against women. Causes and incidence of family violence and violence against women are described in this report.

128. Much of the recent research suggests that family violence, violence against women and child abuse cut across all domains of society. The most frequently reported factors associated with child abuse, woman abuse and/or spouse abuse in the civilian community include the following: (a) the cycle of violence - intergenerational transmission; (b) alcohol and substance abuse; (c) low socio-economic status; (d) social and structural stress; (e) low self-esteem; (f) social isolation; (g) personality disorders; (h) characteristics of the perpetrator, the victim, and the situation; and (i) occupational factors. Many of these factors are equally applicable to the military community and some put the military community at risk (Cronin, 1995). In some research it is suggested that certain aspects of military life contribute to the increased likelihood of family violence and violence

against women. For example, the young average age of military personnel, parenting at a young age, financial stresses, alcoholism, high levels of stress in the military occupation, frequent absences and relocations, the authoritarian and hierarchal nature of the military organization and social isolation are viewed as factors that may contribute to family violence and violence against women in the military. Attitudinal and personality factors that are said to be characteristic of military personnel, as well as their training for violence, have also been identified as promoting violent activity. Others have suggested that there are factors present in the military that may result in a lower incidence of family violence and violence against women than might be expected. These include: the socio-psychological screening to gain entry into the Forces and prior to deployments; the extensive social support system; the inter-relationship between military careers and personal life; full-time employment; military discipline and the authoritarian structure; and institutional factors which promote group cohesion. Even with a culture embodying characteristics which researchers suggest are related to family violence, there are only a few studies that indicate that family violence occurs in a military community any more than it does in the civilian community; others suggest the opposite (Johnston, 1993).

129. While there is little research on family violence and violence against women in the CF, a number of studies have been done in the U.S. Their findings are generally consistent with the results found in this report. For example, the overwhelming majority of victims of spousal abuse in U.S. military studies were female. Consumption of alcohol was associated with many of the cases. The majority of incidents occurred during the evenings and weekends and most of the abuse took place among married spouses. The U.S. Army has consistently accounted for a larger number of spouse abuse cases than the Navy, Air Force and Marine corps (Schmitt, 1994; Walker, 1994). In 1993 over 2 percent of all U.S. Army spouses were confirmed to be victims of spouse abuse, above the total U.S. military average of 1.8 percent of all spouses. The U.S. Navy had the next highest rate, with 1.7 percent of all Navy spouses confirmed to be victims of spouse abuse.

130. In the CF there were 2,242 cases of family violence or violence against women reported to Military Police between 1991 and 1994 involving Regular and Reserve Force personnel, their family members, Cadets and civilians. The number of cases annually ranged from a high of 676 in 1992 to 465 in 1994. The majority of the cases were reported as assaults and took place in the home of either the perpetrator or the victim. About three-quarters of the victims were female and under the age of 30. Approximately half of the reported cases were crimes perpetrated by a family member. Fifteen percent of cases were child abuse and another 28 percent were spousal abuse. The remaining cases were perpetrated against work colleagues (11 to 29 percent) and friends (24 percent). Approximately 95 percent of the perpetrators were male, the majority of whom were under 40 years of age. Consistently throughout the four years, the majority of perpetrators were junior NCMs, most often attached to LFC. However, it must be noted that LFC is the largest command, with the overwhelming majority of personnel being young, male junior NCMs.

131. There were 460 cases of sexual misconduct examined by the Military Career Review Board between 1990 and 1994. The number of cases annually ranged from a low of 41 in 1990 to a high of 110 in 1992. The majority of the cases involved sexual assault, and took place in the home of the victim or the perpetrator. Over 80 percent of the victims were female, most between 20 and 29 years of age. About 30 percent of the cases were perpetrated against children under the age of 14. In the majority of cases, the perpetrator was a family member. Approximately 27 percent of the cases were child abuse by a parent against their own child.

132. The majority of the perpetrators were between the ages of 30 and 39 and over 98 percent were male. In general, perpetrators were most frequently NCMs attached to LFC. The Career Review Board released between 42 and 51 percent of the accused from military service during the five years. The remaining perpetrators faced counselling and probation, suspensions or no action.

133. Between 1993 and 1994 a total of 6,472 cases were reported to military social workers. Of those, 721 cases were initiated as a result of problems related to family violence or violence against women. About 60 percent of the family violence cases were spousal assault and about 35 percent were child abuse/neglect. Clients were most frequently military NCMs attached to LFC and between the ages of 26 and 40.

134. MFRCs also respond to client needs related to family violence and violence against women. However, few have kept detailed information on incidents and there is little consistency across Centres in the information that has been collected. A total of 729 cases were identified. Many centres have a crisis councillor on staff, most offer specific training on family violence and some provide training and information to clients.

135. The analysis of internal databases with data pertaining to family violence and violence against women provided an assessment of the incidence of "reported" cases, characteristics of the victims, perpetrators and the incidents and, in some cases, legal and administrative action. In some years, over 600 cases of violence were reported, although this declined substantially in the last year reviewed (less than 400). There were fewer cases identified based on the population (in excess of 200,000) than might be expected given Canadian and U.S. statistics, and the sense that the military community is "at risk" because of some of its characteristics. That being said, under-reporting of cases is well known in the civilian community, and this is likely a factor to a greater or lesser degree in the military community. Many CF families live off-base in civilian communities and it is likely that not all abuse and assault cases are reported to military authorities. While civilian police forces often communicate with military police, particularly in smaller communities, it is likely that some cases are not identified. Other factors in the CF, such as the zero tolerance policy and career implications may be contributing factors.

136. Family violence and violence against women was most prevalent among NCMs in LFC, but evident across all segments of the CF. Through a new CF policy on family

violence and abuse, changes in reporting practices, the provision of awareness training among military authorities and military personnel, the work of the SCFV/VAW and studies of this type, the CF is drawing attention to the issue to further reduce incidence and establish appropriate mechanisms to respond to incidents.

RECOMMENDATIONS

137. To obtain a clearer picture of the incidence of family violence and violence against women in the CF, data will have to be collected in a more consistent manner. Over the years examined, particularly in the Military Police database, the type of data recorded and the manner in which it was recorded have changed. Some of this has resulted from changes in Criminal Codes, while some has been the result of changes in policy and practice. The three databases do not necessarily contain the same cases, but some overlap is expected. Different information is recorded in each of the databases making comparisons difficult, if not impossible. More attention to detail in the collection of family violence data could greatly improve the quality of the data.

138. The data collected by the DPCA was impressive. The database contained a great deal of information on the clients, incidents and victims, although it was not available for all the years contained in the database. DPCA has decided not to electronically collate the data collected any longer, as it is not pertinent to their function. However, should the collection of data continue, effort should be expended to ensure all information is collected for both victim and perpetrator, and coded consistently across cases and years.

139. The Military Police database was the largest of those reviewed. Analysis of the data was difficult given that the data were classified differently for each of the years examined. In many cases, details specific to the incident were logged into the information field but not coded in the database. For example, the detailed information would describe a case of child abuse perpetrated by a father against his 2 year old daughter, however the

fields of relationship, age and sex of the victim were coded as unknown. It was often possible to code missing data, but this was a very labour intensive exercise. More attention needs to be directed to coding all the available information for both the victim and the accused.

140. The DHTS database is based on the client problem identified during the initial meeting with the Social Worker. Discussions with Social Workers reveal that visits related to family violence and violence against women often emerge in later sessions and are thus missed in the database. Another significant problem for this analysis is that the database does not distinguish between the victim and assailant in the information collected on each client, nor does it provide details on the incident. DHTS could be more explicit in defining the incident type, and perhaps include another information field on the social work case return file where the incident is described in detail (including age, sex, relationship, marital status, alcohol/illicit drug use of both perpetrator and victim). As it is now, many categories of incident had to be excluded from the analysis because there was no way of confirming that they were indeed cases of family violence or violence against women. In addition, it may be beneficial for the DHTS database to indicate whether the client was a new or return patient.

141. It was apparent there was no standard method of information gathering from MFRCs on incidents of this type. The data provided differed across bases, and was therefore not comparable. A computerized software package with a standardized form to be filled out electronically for each new client would result in a consistent CF wide database on all clients making use of MFRC programs. Not only would this provide useful data for future analyses of family violence and violence against women, among other issues, it would also provide a method of evaluating the programs and services used at the Resource Centres. CFB Gagetown has developed an electronic method of information gathering that proved useful. Two recommendations to improve the Gagetown

data collection are: to provide further detail on the incidents and to record whether the client is a new or repeat customer.

142. Finally, there needs to be a more concerted effort between Departmental groups and DND/CF service providers (Military Social Workers, Military Police, Military Family Resource Centres, Base Padres and others dealing with family violence and violence against women) to share information. The Senior Committee on Family Violence and Violence Against Women is a likely mechanism to promote movement in this direction. Further research is required to identify processes and preventative measures in place to reduce abuse and violence and to assess the impacts of programs, policies and awareness training.

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ANNEX A
To ORD-R-9602
Dated November 1996

FAMILY VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

PURPOSE

1. This order describes the policy, programs and procedures to be followed when dealing with incidents of family violence and abuse involving CF personnel.

RELATED ORDERS AND PUBLICATIONS

2. This order should be read in conjunction with:

The Canadian Forces Personnel Concept June 1992

NDHQ Policy Directive P2-93, (Military Family Support)

CFAO 4-13 (Unusual Incidents)

CFAO 19-31 (Misuse of Alcohol)

CFAO 19-36 (Sexual Misconduct)

CFAO 19-38 (Personal Relationships)

CFAO 19-39 (Personal Harassment)

QR&O 19.61 (Certificate of Conviction)

CFAO 26-17 (Recorded Warning and Counselling and Probation - Other Ranks)

CFAO 26-21 (Career Shortcomings - Officers)

CFAO 34-25 (Psychoneurotic and Personality Disorders - Medical Examination and Disposal)

CFAO 56-15 (Canadian Forces Social Work Services)

CFAO 101-1 (Reproof - Officer and Warrant Officer)

A-SJ-100-004/AG-000 (Military Police Procedures)

DEFINITIONS

3. In this order:

family violence and abuse

means the use or threatened use of physical force or other maltreatment including, but not limited to, assault, sexual assault, verbal abuse, or neglect, which is directed at a spouse as defined in QR&O 1.074 and 1.075, a child, a parent, or other relative who normally resides with or is under the care of the perpetrator, and which might reasonably be expected to be detrimental to her or his physical and/or mental well being.

a "safe" or "transition" house

refers to a civilian or military community facility where victims of violence and abuse and their children are provided accommodation and assistance for a temporary period.

safe family

means a family or individual who provides accommodation and help to victims of family violence and abuse in times of crisis.

family crisis team

is a team of local personnel, normally from, but not restricted to, the offices of the area social worker, base surgeon, chaplains, multi-service family resource centre, military police and, as appropriate, professional health care workers from the civilian community.

referral centre

is a civilian or military place or agency which provides information and/or refers clients to helping agencies.

multi-service family resource centre (MSFRC)

is a resource centre which is operated and managed by military families for the purpose of providing a broad range of support services and resources.

BACKGROUND

4. Family violence and abuse is a complex and destructive social phenomenon that unfortunately occurs in the families of some CF members just as it does elsewhere in Canadian society. The violence to and abuse of spouses and children, as well as elderly family members, is an extremely serious problem not solely because of the immediate injury, pain and suffering that may be inflicted, but also because of the potential for long-term psychological damage and developmental impairment, and the start of a pattern of violence and abuse that can be passed from generation to generation.

5. The causes of family violence and abuse are many and varied, and cannot always be determined. Alcohol, drugs and stress are often contributing factors, and those who abuse may themselves have been abused at some time in the past. However, there can be no justification for committing acts of violence and other forms of abuse against family members. Such acts destroy the normal sense of security, safety, nurture and well-being of the family unit, which often can only be restored by careful, long-term, professional help.

6. Furthermore, persons who commit acts of family violence and abuse which constitute offenses under the National Defence Act, or other Canadian Law, are liable to prosecution.

POLICY

7. CF policy on family violence and abuse is an extension of the basic principles of the Personnel Concept. The CF is committed to promoting the health and well-being of military families, fostering community cohesion, assisting in the prevention of family breakdown, and helping families in distress. The CF will take action to counter the incidence of family violence and abuse by providing any necessary education and training programs to its members, and will respond to incidents of family violence and abuse by:

a. helping ensure the safety of family members;

b. helping family members seek and obtain the necessary support, counselling and treatment required to restore their health and well-being as individuals and as a family; and

c. ensuring that appropriate action is taken against military members whose conduct constitutes an offence under the National Defence Act or other Canadian law.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

8. Implementation of CF policy on family violence and abuse is the responsibility of Commanders of CF Bases, Stations and other independent units. The descriptions outlined in this section are intended as guidelines for the assignment of roles and responsibilities except where specifically indicated or prescribed elsewhere by appropriate functional authorities and the chain of command.

9. All personnel directly involved in implementing the policies set out in this order should make themselves aware of any constraints or obligations imposed under the jurisdiction of various civilian authorities which affect civilian members of military families, for example, municipal and provincial legislation, standards and agencies concerned with the phenomenon of family violence and abuse. Legal or Social Work Officers should be consulted in case of doubt.

BASE, STATION AND UNIT COMMANDERS

10. Commanders are responsible for establishing local policies and procedures to achieve the following primary objectives:

a. members of military families are given information which enables them to identify and contact helping agencies in the event of actual or potential family violence and abuse;

b. immediate care and safety are available and provided to victims and their families;

c. responsible staff members know and understand their roles and responsibilities in responding to incidents and reports of family violence and abuse;

d. responsible staff members coordinate their activities with each other, with the Area Social Work Officer, and where applicable, with the Executive Director of the Multi-service Family Resource Centre or Community Coordinator; this may be facilitated by the formation of a family crisis team;

e. any investigation by military authorities of a report of family violence or abuse is conducted with the utmost regard for the dignity and privacy of all family members;

f. education and awareness programs on the issue of family violence and abuse are provided to military members and are available to all military families; and

g. appropriate administrative measures or disciplinary measures, or both, are taken with respect to a military member who has committed an act of family violence or abuse.

AREA SOCIAL WORK OFFICER

11. The Area Social Work Officer is the primary source of professional advice and expertise on the subject of family violence and abuse. It is the role of the ASWO to advise and assist commanders in the development of local policies and procedures regarding family violence and abuse, and to ensure, by providing, coordinating or monitoring, the support, counselling and treatment provided to families in which violence and abuse have occurred or where the risk of occurrence exists. The ASWO may also be expected to participate in the development and activities of a local Family Crisis Team, and to assist in the development and delivery of education and awareness programs.

FAMILY CRISIS TEAM

12. The recommended role of the Family Crisis Team is, subject to the approval of the local commander:

a. to develop local plans and procedures for dealing with family violence and abuse, particularly with respect to the clarification and assignment of authority and responsibilities;

b. to coordinate the development and delivery of education, training and awareness programs; and

c. to meet regularly to monitor and review the status and progress of local initiatives, and as required to discuss and coordinate the response to individual family crises.

MULTI-SERVICE FAMILY RESOURCE CENTRE/COMMUNITY COORDINATOR

13. MSFRCs, and in some locations, CCs, are established to promote the health and well-being of military communities and families, and are operated by Boards of Directors comprised primarily of spouses of military members. Among the many services provided, and subject to the approval of the local Board, they may be expected to:

a. operate a telephone crisis or help line;

b. act as a referral centre for victims of family violence and abuse;

c. participate in the administration of or referral to safe houses or safe families;

d. provide or assist in providing preventive education and awareness programs related to family violence and abuse; and

e. participate on Family Crisis Teams.

MEDICAL STAFF

14. The role of the medical staff is to assess military members who seek, or who are referred to them for, treatment or counselling related to family violence and abuse. They will also provide emergency treatment to non-military family members when civilian treatment is not available, and may participate as members of the family crisis team.

MILITARY POLICE

15. The military police have an important role in dealing with family violence and abuse. Most often they are the first personnel to respond to a violent domestic dispute. Additionally they must work closely with local civilian authorities such as police, social welfare and judicial agencies.

16. Military police will respond and intervene in cases of family violence, assist when necessary to ensure the personal safety of those involved, and ensure that the Commanding Officer or delegated officer is informed without delay. Military Police may participate as members of the local family crisis team.

17. In accordance with A-SJ-100-004/AG-000 Military Police shall, when responding to incidents of family violence and abuse, ensure that:

a. all complaints received are fully investigated and a written report is submitted to the subject's CO and DG Security and Military Police (DG SAMP) through the chain of command;

b. where local circumstances dictate that such cases are handled in civilian court, MP are to provide a written report to the Crown Attorney;

c. where the policy of a province permits and the local Crown Attorney recommends, MP act as the complainant if the victim refuses to lay a complaint; and

d. if an incident of family violence and abuse which has been investigated by civilian police and actioned by a civilian court involving any member of the CF comes to the attention of the MP, every effort is made to obtain the report which shall be forwarded to the subject's CO and DG SAMP through the normal chain of command.

CHAPLAINS

18. Spiritual care and healing is an important aspect in dealing with incidents of family violence and abuse. Chaplains will normally participate as members of family crisis teams.

SUPERVISORS

19. Consistent with their normal responsibilities for the performance, conduct and welfare of their subordinates, supervisors must not ignore any indication or report that a member of their staff has been involved in family violence and abuse, whether as an abuser or as a victim. However, because of the complexity and sensitivity of the issue, the supervisor's primary responsibility is to ensure that the individual or problem is referred to the appropriate professional staff member for assessment.

F2

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

20. An essential part of the policy designed to reduce family violence and abuse in the CF is a program of communication, awareness and education. To this end, the OPI, the Director Health Treatment Services/Chief Social Work Officer, is responsible for the coordination and development of appropriate awareness and education strategies as required in consultation with other appropriate CF agencies.

PROVISION OF CIVILIAN AND DND RESOURCES

21. In order to ensure that proper support, counselling and treatment is provided, it will be necessary and beneficial in many locations to involve local civilian agencies whose purpose is to help families in crisis. Where appropriate civilian resources are not available, it is incumbent upon military authorities to ensure that the necessary facilities and services are provided. Examples might be the use of DND buildings for "safe" or "transition" houses, and the establishment by the MSFRC of educational programs and counselling services.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND DISCIPLINARY ACTION

22. The Commanding Officer is responsible for determining the appropriate administrative or disciplinary measures, or both, to be taken with respect to a military member who has committed an act of family violence or abuse. Administrative and legal staff should be consulted in order to determine the most appropriate course of action in accordance with existing policies and regulations. Depending upon the seriousness of the circumstances, administrative measures may include:

a. informal counselling;

b. record warning - non-commissioned members (CFAO 26-17) or prior counselling - officers (CFAO 26-21);

c. counselling and probation - non-commissioned members (CFAO 26-17) or report of shortcomings - officers (CFAO 26-21); or

d. recommendation for release (CFAO 15-2).

23. The CO may consider that a member's conduct warrants disciplinary action in the form of a charge under the *National Defence Act*, in particular, under section 130 when the conduct constitutes a

breach of the *Criminal Code*. The local legal advisor should be consulted prior to the laying of a charge related to family violence or abuse. A service tribunal shall not try any person charged with committing, in Canada, the offences of murder, manslaughter or sexual assault (QR&O 102.23).

24. In cases where it is suspected that a member who has committed an act of family violence or abuse may have a personality or character disorder, the CO shall refer the member to a Medical Officer for examination in accordance with CFAO 34-25. Where it is determined that the misuse of alcohol is a factor, administrative action in accordance with CFAO 19-31 will be appropriate. Where it is established that an act of family violence or abuse includes sexual misconduct, appropriate administrative action in accordance with CFAO 19-36 shall apply.

REPORTING

25. In order to monitor the incidence of family violence and abuse among military families, ASWOs will provide data on all incidents which occur within their area of responsibility, in accordance with instructions issued by the Surgeon General. Reports shall be forwarded through the chain of command to Surg Gen/Director Health Treatment Services (DHTS) who in turn will provide an annual report to ADM(Per).

RESERVES

26. COs of Reserve Units should contact the ASWO for guidance if they are made aware of a family violence problem within their command. Should legal advice be necessary it is to be sought from Deputy Judge Advocate (Reserve).

EVALUATION

27. Yearly evaluations of this policy will be conducted by the Surgeon General through the office of the Chief Social Work Officer to ensure its ongoing effectiveness in helping to eliminate family violence in the CF.

OPI

DHTS

ANNEX B
To ORD-R-9602
Dated November 1996

DATA DEFINITIONS

The following data definitions refer to the data labels used in the report, and particularly, the tables and figures.

LOCATION

Various: more than one victim and therefore more than one location
Home: including victim's home and perpetrator's home
Work: all work related incidents including HQ duty room, work, MIR, hangar, and military building
Field/Ops: field/operations includes field exercises, Bosnia, Quatar, HCMS, and riflerange field
Barracks: male and female barracks
Mess/Bar: mess, bar, grad party and hotel
Mail/Phone: matter by mail and phone calls
Other: beach, camp, vehicle, school, street/road, store, park, dentist office, bushes, gym, riverbank/woods, quarry and airport

CIVILIAN COURT DECISION

No civilian intervention: case handled by military trial
Guilty: guilty, suspended sentence, no contest
Not guilty: not guilty, acquitted, stay
Pending: pending
Dismissed: dismissed, withdrawn, dropped, discharged

RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM

Children: daughter, son
Relative: sister, brother, sister-in-law, niece, nephew
Wife/ex-wife: wife, ex-wife, partner, ex-partner
Work related: supervisor, subordinate, classmate, co-worker, recruit, military member, patient, client, cleaner
Co-habitant: co-habitant
Wife,son: same
None: no relationship
Friend: friend, neighbour, girlfriend, ex-girlfriend
Sitter: same
Prostitute: same
Scout leader: same

CASE TYPE

Homicide: same
Sexual Assault: levels I, II, III are varying levels of sexual offences including sexual assault; sexual assault with weapon; aggravated sexual assault
Assault Other: overcoming resistance; assault; assault with weapon
Other Violent Offenses: sexual interference; invitation to sexual touching; sexual exploitation; sexual extortion; anal intercourse; break and enter with intent to harm
Harassment: sexual harassment; mailing obscene matter; indecent acts; indecent exhibition; indecent telephone calls
Other: escape custody/at large; administration of justice; procuring prostitution; prostitution

TABLE C-1

MILITARY POLICE DATA 1991-1994

VICTIM DATA	DATE								Group Total	
	1991		1992		1993		1994		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Age of Victim										
More Than One Victim			22	6.5%	14	3.3%			36	2.8%
0-9	62	35.6%	83	24.3%	43	10.2%	29	8.7%	217	17.1%
10-14	33	19.0%	39	11.4%	45	10.7%	56	16.7%	173	13.6%
15-19	39	22.4%	50	14.7%	100	23.7%	51	15.2%	240	18.9%
20-29	26	14.9%	95	27.9%	129	30.6%	126	37.6%	376	29.6%
30-39	11	6.3%	46	13.5%	78	18.5%	66	19.7%	201	15.8%
40-49	2	1.1%	4	1.2%	4	.9%	7	2.1%	17	1.3%
50+	1	.6%	2	.6%	9	2.1%			12	.9%
Group Total	174	100.0%	341	100.0%	422	100.0%	335	100.0%	1272	100.0%
Sex of Victim										
Male	108	26.7%	159	26.6%	123	21.8%	109	25.3%	499	25.0%
Female	279	68.9%	422	70.7%	441	78.1%	321	74.7%	1463	73.3%
More Than One Victim	18	4.4%	16	2.7%	1	.2%			35	1.8%
Group Total	405	100.0%	597	100.0%	565	100.0%	430	100.0%	1997	100.0%
Relationship between Victim and Accused										
Child	58	15.6%	76	15.3%	83	15.1%	57	15.7%	274	15.4%
Other Relative	15	4.0%	17	3.4%	11	2.0%	12	3.3%	55	3.1%
Spouse	85	22.9%	159	32.1%	151	27.4%	106	29.1%	501	28.1%
Work Related	109	29.4%	80	16.1%	141	25.6%	39	10.7%	369	20.7%
Friend	88	23.7%	147	29.6%	77	14.0%	109	29.9%	421	23.6%
Babysitter	16	4.3%	17	3.4%	19	3.4%	11	3.0%	63	3.5%
None					69	12.5%	30	8.2%	99	5.6%
Group Total	371	100.0%	496	100.0%	551	100.0%	364	100.0%	1782	100.0%

TABLE C-2

VICTIMS AGE BY SEX 1991-1994

	DATE															
	1991								1992							
	Sex of Victim						Total		Sex of Victim						Total	
	Male		Female		More Than One Victim		Count	Col %	Male		Female		More Than One Victim		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Age of Victim																
0-9	17	56.7%	36	27.1%	7	100.0%	60	35.3%	24	31.2%	51	21.5%	4	26.7%	79	24.0%
10-14	7	23.3%	26	19.5%			33	19.4%	13	16.9%	22	9.3%			35	10.6%
15-19	2	6.7%	35	26.3%			37	21.8%	11	14.3%	37	15.6%			48	14.6%
20-29	2	6.7%	24	18.0%			26	15.3%	22	28.6%	72	30.4%	1	6.7%	95	28.9%
30-39	2	6.7%	9	6.8%			11	6.5%	4	5.2%	42	17.7%			46	14.0%
40-49			2	1.5%			2	1.2%	2	2.6%	2	.8%			4	1.2%
50+			1	.8%			1	.6%			1	.4%			1	.3%
More Than One Victim									1	1.3%	10	4.2%	10	66.7%	21	6.4%
Total	30	100.0%	133	100.0%	7	100.0%	170	100.0%	77	100.0%	237	100.0%	15	100.0%	329	100.0%

VICTIMS AGE BY SEX 1991-1994

	DATE															
	1993								1994							
	Sex of Victim						Total		Sex of Victim						Total	
	Male		Female		More Than One Victim		Count	Col %	Male		Female		Count	Col %		
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			Count	Col %	Count	Col %				
Age of Victim																
0-9	21	29.2%	21	6.1%			42	10.0%	18	22.8%	11	4.3%	29	8.7%		
10-14	11	15.3%	34	9.8%			45	10.7%	16	20.3%	40	15.6%	56	16.7%		
15-19	7	9.7%	93	26.8%			100	23.8%	4	5.1%	47	18.4%	51	15.2%		
20-29	17	23.6%	112	32.3%			129	30.7%	27	34.2%	99	38.7%	126	37.6%		
30-39	13	18.1%	65	18.7%			78	18.6%	13	16.5%	53	20.7%	66	19.7%		
40-49			4	1.2%			4	1.0%	1	1.3%	6	2.3%	7	2.1%		
50+	2	2.8%	7	2.0%			9	2.1%								
More Than One Victim	1	1.4%	11	3.2%	1	100.0%	13	3.1%								
Total	72	100.0%	347	100.0%	1	100.0%	420	100.0%	79	100.0%	256	100.0%	335	100.0%		

TABLE C-3

RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO ACCUSED 1991-1994

	DATE															
	1991								1992							
	Sex of Victim						Total		Sex of Victim						Total	
	Male		Female		More Than One Victim		Count	Col %	Male		Female		More Than One Victim		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Relationship between Victim and Accused																
Child	18	20.5%	34	13.2%	4	30.8%	56	15.6%	27	28.4%	41	11.3%	5	45.5%	73	15.5%
Other Relative	2	2.3%	13	5.0%			15	4.2%	3	3.2%	12	3.3%	1	9.1%	16	3.4%
Spouse	3	3.4%	82	31.8%			85	23.7%	7	7.4%	152	41.8%			159	33.8%
Work Related	46	52.3%	52	20.2%	6	46.2%	104	29.0%	29	30.5%	39	10.7%	2	18.2%	70	14.9%
Friend	14	15.9%	67	26.0%	2	15.4%	83	23.1%	27	28.4%	107	29.4%	3	27.3%	137	29.1%
Babysitter	5	5.7%	10	3.9%	1	7.7%	16	4.5%	2	2.1%	13	3.6%			15	3.2%
None																
Total	88	100.0%	258	100.0%	13	100.0%	359	100.0%	95	100.0%	364	100.0%	11	100.0%	470	100.0%

RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO ACCUSED 1991-1994

	DATE											
	1993						1994					
	Sex of Victim				Total		Sex of Victim				Total	
	Male		Female		Count	Col %	Male		Female		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Relationship between Victim and Accused												
Child	25	22.3%	58	13.8%	83	15.6%	21	28.8%	36	12.8%	57	16.1%
Other Relative			11	2.6%	11	2.1%	5	6.8%	6	2.1%	11	3.1%
Spouse	5	4.5%	145	34.5%	150	28.2%	13	17.8%	92	32.6%	105	29.6%
Work Related	34	30.4%	102	24.3%	136	25.6%	6	8.2%	31	11.0%	37	10.4%
Friend	12	10.7%	61	14.5%	73	13.7%	13	17.8%	91	32.3%	104	29.3%
Babysitter	9	8.0%	9	2.1%	18	3.4%	5	6.8%	6	2.1%	11	3.1%
None	27	24.1%	34	8.1%	61	11.5%	10	13.7%	20	7.1%	30	8.5%
Total	112	100.0%	420	100.0%	532	100.0%	73	100.0%	282	100.0%	355	100.0%

TABLE C-4

MILITARY POLICE DATA 1991-1994

PERPETRATOR DATA	DATE								Group Total	
	1991		1992		1993		1994		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Age of Perpetrator										
1-19	25	8.6%	62	10.6%	57	10.7%	43	11.3%	187	10.4%
20-29	168	57.5%	294	50.3%	200	37.5%	149	39.1%	811	45.3%
30-39	69	23.6%	184	31.5%	214	40.2%	146	38.3%	613	34.2%
40-49	25	8.6%	37	6.3%	48	9.0%	31	8.1%	141	7.9%
50+	5	1.7%	8	1.4%	14	2.6%	12	3.1%	39	2.2%
Group Total	292	100.0%	585	100.0%	533	100.0%	381	100.0%	1791	100.0%
Sex of Perpetrator										
Male	437	98.0%	615	94.5%	565	93.4%	410	90.5%	2027	94.1%
Female	9	2.0%	36	5.5%	40	6.6%	43	9.5%	128	5.9%
Group Total	446	100.0%	651	100.0%	605	100.0%	453	100.0%	2155	100.0%
Command of Accused										
AIRCOM	117	25.5%	165	24.4%	146	22.7%	115	24.7%	543	24.2%
MARCOM	47	10.3%	99	14.6%	124	19.3%	76	16.3%	346	15.4%
Land Forces	208	45.4%	273	40.4%	279	43.5%	217	46.7%	977	43.6%
Communication Command	2	.4%	7	1.0%	5	.8%	1	.2%	15	.7%
Training Command	40	8.7%	44	6.5%	43	6.7%	48	10.3%	175	7.8%
NDHQ	8	1.7%	21	3.1%	10	1.6%	6	1.3%	45	2.0%
United Nations					5	.8%	2	.4%	7	.3%
Other	6	1.3%	10	1.5%	30	4.7%			46	2.1%
Forces Europe	30	6.6%	57	8.4%					87	3.9%
Group Total	458	100.0%	676	100.0%	642	100.0%	465	100.0%	2241	100.0%
Rank of Perpetrator										
Senior Officer	4	.9%	7	1.1%	6	1.0%	7	1.6%	24	1.1%
Junior Officer	17	3.9%	28	4.4%	31	5.2%	23	5.2%	99	4.7%
Senior NCM	55	12.8%	52	8.2%	75	12.6%	42	9.5%	224	10.7%
Junior NCM	323	74.9%	470	74.2%	430	72.0%	262	59.3%	1485	70.6%
Civilian	32	7.4%	76	12.0%	55	9.2%	108	24.4%	271	12.9%
Group Total	431	100.0%	633	100.0%	597	100.0%	442	100.0%	2103	100.0%
Base/Station										
Alert			2	.3%	1	.2%			3	.1%
Baden	5	1.1%	23	3.4%	4	.6%			32	1.4%
Bagotville	4	.9%	3	.4%	2	.3%	7	1.5%	16	.7%
Bermuda			1	.1%					1	.0%
Borden	23	5.0%	21	3.1%	17	2.7%	27	5.8%	88	3.9%
Calgary	22	4.8%	27	4.0%	20	3.1%	19	4.1%	88	3.9%
Chatham	5	1.1%	4	.6%	6	.9%	5	1.1%	20	.9%
Chilliwack	16	3.5%	14	2.1%	19	3.0%	22	4.8%	71	3.2%

TABLE C-4 (Con't)

MILITARY POLICE DATA 1991-1994

PERPETRATOR DATA	DATE								Group Total	
	1991		1992		1993		1994		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Cold Lake	12	2.6%	42	6.2%	23	3.6%	14	3.0%	91	4.1%
Comox	4	.9%	12	1.8%	9	1.4%	4	.9%	29	1.3%
Cornwallis	3	.7%	9	1.3%	13	2.0%	2	.4%	27	1.2%
Debert			3	.4%	4	.6%			7	.3%
Edmonton	12	2.6%	30	4.4%	20	3.1%	12	2.6%	74	3.3%
Esquimalt	11	2.4%	40	5.9%	41	6.4%	30	6.5%	122	5.5%
Gagetown	19	4.1%	35	5.2%	27	4.2%	24	5.2%	105	4.7%
Gander	3	.7%	8	1.2%	3	.5%	3	.6%	17	.8%
Goose Bay	5	1.1%	8	1.2%	8	1.3%	12	2.6%	33	1.5%
Greenwood	18	3.9%	22	3.3%	15	2.3%	18	3.9%	73	3.3%
Halifax	31	6.8%	55	8.1%	73	11.4%	39	8.4%	198	8.9%
Kingston	14	3.1%	14	2.1%	17	2.7%	19	4.1%	64	2.9%
Lahr	25	5.5%	34	5.0%	10	1.6%			69	3.1%
London	14	3.1%	12	1.8%	15	2.3%	3	.6%	44	2.0%
Masset	2	.4%	2	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	6	.3%
Millcove	1	.2%	2	.3%	2	.3%			5	.2%
Moncton	1	.2%			1	.2%	2	.4%	4	.2%
Montreal	10	2.2%	9	1.3%	16	2.5%	10	2.2%	45	2.0%
Moose Jaw	9	2.0%	13	1.9%	14	2.2%	7	1.5%	43	1.9%
NDHQ	8	1.7%	4	.6%	6	.9%	6	1.3%	24	1.1%
North Bay	6	1.3%	6	.9%	9	1.4%	8	1.7%	29	1.3%
Ottawa	17	3.7%	17	2.5%	28	4.4%			62	2.8%
Penhold			2	.3%					2	.1%
Petawawa	40	8.7%	57	8.4%	60	9.4%	48	10.4%	205	9.2%
Portage	1	.2%	2	.3%					3	.1%
Shearwater	6	1.3%	9	1.3%	11	1.7%	8	1.7%	34	1.5%
Shelburne			2	.3%			1	.2%	3	.1%
Shilo	17	3.7%	25	3.7%	12	1.9%	19	4.1%	73	3.3%
St. John's	2	.4%			7	1.1%	4	.9%	13	.6%
St. Jean	2	.4%	7	1.0%	2	.3%	5	1.1%	16	.7%
Suffield	1	.2%	7	1.0%	6	.9%	3	.6%	17	.8%
Summerside	1	.2%							1	.0%
Toronto	18	3.9%	11	1.6%	17	2.7%	6	1.3%	52	2.3%
Trenton	11	2.4%	18	2.7%	25	3.9%	18	3.9%	72	3.2%
Valcartier	21	4.6%	26	3.8%	37	5.8%	36	7.8%	120	5.4%
Wainwright	11	2.4%	7	1.0%	13	2.0%	5	1.1%	36	1.6%
Winnipeg	21	4.6%	22	3.3%	26	4.1%	16	3.5%	85	3.8%
Other	6	1.3%	9	1.3%					15	.7%
Group Total	458	100.0%	676	100.0%	640	100.0%	463	100.0%	2237	100.0%

TABLE C-5

PERPETRATORS AGE BY SEX 1991-1994

	DATE											
	1991						1992					
	Sex of Perpetrator				Total		Sex of Perpetrator				Total	
	Male		Female		Count	Col %	Male		Female		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Age of Perpetrator												
1-19	24	8.4%			24	8.2%	58	10.5%	3	10.7%	61	10.5%
20-29	166	57.8%	2	50.0%	168	57.7%	276	49.8%	17	60.7%	293	50.3%
30-39	67	23.3%	2	50.0%	69	23.7%	176	31.8%	7	25.0%	183	31.4%
40-49	25	8.7%			25	8.6%	37	6.7%			37	6.4%
50+	5	1.7%			5	1.7%	7	1.3%	1	3.6%	8	1.4%
Total	287	100.0%	4	100.0%	291	100.0%	554	100.0%	28	100.0%	582	100.0%

PERPETRATORS AGE BY SEX 1991-1994

	DATE											
	1993						1994					
	Sex of Perpetrator				Total		Sex of Perpetrator				Total	
	Male		Female		Count	Col %	Male		Female		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Age of Perpetrator												
1-19	51	10.3%	6	16.2%	57	10.7%	39	11.4%	4	10.5%	43	11.3%
20-29	192	38.9%	6	16.2%	198	37.3%	132	38.5%	17	44.7%	149	39.1%
30-39	194	39.3%	20	54.1%	214	40.3%	131	38.2%	15	39.5%	146	38.3%
40-49	43	8.7%	5	13.5%	48	9.0%	29	8.5%	2	5.3%	31	8.1%
50+	14	2.8%			14	2.6%	12	3.5%			12	3.1%
Total	494	100.0%	37	100.0%	531	100.0%	343	100.0%	38	100.0%	381	100.0%

TABLE C-6

RANK AND COMMAND OF ACCUSED 1991-1994

	DATE															
	1991												1992			
	Rank of Perpetrator										Total		Rank of Perpetrator			
	Senior Officer		Junior Officer		Senior NCM		Junior NCM		Civilian				Senior Officer		Junior Officer	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Command of Accused																
AIRCOM	2	50.0%	7	41.2%	16	29.1%	75	23.3%	7	21.9%	107	24.9%	3	42.9%	9	32.1%
MARCOM			3	17.6%	5	9.1%	33	10.2%	3	9.4%	44	10.2%			5	17.9%
Land Forces	2	50.0%	5	29.4%	24	43.6%	157	48.8%	9	28.1%	197	45.8%			9	32.1%
Communication Command									2	6.3%	2	.5%				
Training Command			1	5.9%	3	5.5%	30	9.3%	5	15.6%	39	9.1%			2	7.1%
NDHQ			1	5.9%	4	7.3%	3	.9%			8	1.9%	2	28.6%		
United Nations Forces Europe					3	5.5%	21	6.5%	6	18.8%	30	7.0%	2	28.6%	2	7.1%
Other							3	.9%			3	.7%				
Total	4	100.0%	17	100.0%	55	100.0%	322	100.0%	32	100.0%	430	100.0%	7	100.0%	28	100.0%

RANK AND COMMAND OF ACCUSED 1991-1994

	DATE															
	1992								1993							
	Rank of Perpetrator						Total		Rank of Perpetrator							
	Senior NCM		Junior NCM		Civilian				Senior Officer		Junior Officer		Senior NCM		Junior NCM	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Command of Accused																
AIRCOM	8	15.4%	120	25.5%	22	28.9%	162	25.6%	1	16.7%	9	29.0%	16	21.3%	102	23.7%
MARCOM	7	13.5%	73	15.5%	4	5.3%	89	14.1%	1	16.7%	9	29.0%	13	15.3%	77	17.9%
Land Forces	28	53.8%	187	39.8%	28	36.8%	252	39.8%			7	22.6%	28	37.3%	192	44.7%
Communication Command	2	3.8%	3	.6%	1	1.3%	6	.9%							3	.7%
Training Command	3	5.8%	34	7.2%	5	6.6%	44	7.0%			4	12.9%	4	5.3%	28	6.5%
NDHQ	1	1.9%	11	2.3%	4	5.3%	16	2.8%	4	66.7%			4	5.3%	2	.5%
United Nations Forces Europe	3	5.8%	35	7.4%	12	15.8%	51	8.1%							4	.9%
Other			7	1.5%			9	1.4%			2	6.5%	4	5.3%	21	5.1%
Total	52	100.0%	470	100.0%	76	100.0%	633	100.0%	6	100.0%	31	100.0%	75	100.0%	430	100.0%

RANK AND COMMAND OF ACCUSED 1991-1994

	DATE															
	1993				1994											
	Rank of Perpetrator		Total		Rank of Perpetrator										Total	
	Civilian		Count	Col %	Senior Officer		Junior Officer		Senior NCM		Junior NCM		Civilian		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %			Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Command of Accused																
AIRCOM	16	29.1%	144	24.1%	2	28.6%	5	21.7%	8	19.0%	70	26.7%	25	23.1%	110	24.9%
MARCOM	4	7.3%	110	18.4%	3	42.9%	6	26.1%	11	26.2%	40	15.3%	11	10.2%	71	16.1%
Land Forces	24	43.6%	251	42.0%	1	14.3%	10	43.5%	17	40.5%	128	48.9%	49	45.4%	205	46.4%
Communication Command	2	3.6%	5	.8%									1	.9%	1	.2%
Training Command	6	10.9%	42	7.0%			2	8.7%	5	11.9%	22	8.4%	19	17.6%	48	10.9%
NDHQ			10	1.7%	1	14.3%			1	2.4%	2	.8%	2	1.9%	6	1.4%
United Nations Forces Europe	1	1.8%	5	.8%									1	.9%	1	.2%
Other	2	3.6%	30	5.0%												
Total	55	100.0%	597	100.0%	7	100.0%	23	100.0%	42	100.0%	262	100.0%	108	100.0%	442	100.0%

TABLE C-7

MILITARY POLICE DATA 1991-1994

INCIDENT DATA	DATE								Group Total	
	1991		1992		1993		1994		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
INCIDENT TYPE										
Murder	4	.9%	4	.6%	5	.8%			13	.6%
Assault Level I	141	30.7%	182	26.9%	217	33.8%	161	34.6%	701	31.3%
Assault Level II	9	2.0%	13	1.9%	10	1.6%	11	2.4%	43	1.9%
Assault Level III	4	.9%	2	.3%					6	.3%
Other	22	4.8%	37	5.5%	24	3.7%	15	3.2%	98	4.4%
Assault/Intent to Harm	229	49.9%	251	37.1%	208	32.4%	140	30.1%	828	36.9%
Spousal Assault	29	6.3%	133	19.7%	125	19.[illegible]%	93	20.0%	380	16.9%
Child Assault	21	4.6%	47	7.0%	50	7.8%	41	8.8%	159	7.1%
Domestic Dispute			7	1.0%	3	.5%	4	.9%	14	.6%
Group Total	459	100.0%	676	100.0%	642	100.0%	465	100.0%	2242	100.0%
Location of Incident										
Home	208	47.3%	317	50.7%	316	57.0%	190	41.8%	1031	49.7%
Mess/Bar	74	16.8%	85	13.6%	87	15.7%	16	3.5%	262	12.6%
Work	89	20.2%	123	19.7%	44	7.9%	65	14.3%	321	15.5%
Field/Operations	11	2.5%	18	2.9%	35	6.3%	36	7.9%	100	4.8%
Barracks	27	6.1%	24	3.8%	12	2.2%	22	4.8%	85	4.1%
Various	3	.7%			11	2.0%			14	.7%
Other Off Base	28	6.4%	58	9.3%	49	8.8%	126	27.7%	261	12.6%
Group Total	440	100.0%	625	100.0%	554	100.0%	455	100.0%	2074	100.0%
Number of Perpetrators										
1	416	91.8%	577	91.0%	572	91.7%	423	91.0%	1988	91.4%
2+	37	8.2%	57	9.0%	52	8.3%	42	9.0%	188	8.6%
Group Total	453	100.0%	634	100.0%	624	100.0%	465	100.0%	2176	100.0%

TABLE C-8

RELATIONSHIP TO ACCUSED BY INCIDENT TYPE 1991-1994

	DATE															
	1991														1992	
	Relationship between Victim and Accused												Total		Relationship between Victim and Accused	
	Child		Other Relative		Spouse		Work Related		Friend		Babysitter		Count	Col %	Child	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			Count	Col %
INCIDENT TYPE																
Murder					1	1.2%			1	1.1%			2	.5%	1	1.3%
Assault Level I	21	36.2%	9	60.0%	5	5.9%	39	35.8%	45	51.1%	10	62.5%	129	34.8%	24	31.6%
Assault Level II	2	3.4%					2	1.8%	1	1.1%			5	1.3%	1	1.3%
Assault Level III					1	1.2%			1	1.1%			2	.5%		
Assault/Intent to Harm	11	19.0%	2	13.3%	49	57.6%	63	57.8%	37	42.0%	3	18.8%	165	44.5%	4	5.3%
Spousal Assault			1	6.7%	27	31.8%							28	7.5%	3	3.9%
Child Assault	20	34.5%							1	1.1%			21	5.7%	38	50.0%
Domestic Dispute																
Other	4	6.9%	3	20.0%	2	2.4%	5	4.6%	2	2.3%	3	18.8%	19	5.1%	5	6.6%
Total	58	100.0%	15	100.0%	85	100.0%	109	100.0%	88	100.0%	16	100.0%	371	100.0%	76	100.0%

RELATIONSHIP TO ACCUSED BY INCIDENT TYPE 1991-1994

	DATE															
	1992														1993	
	Relationship between Victim and Accused												Total		Relationship between Victim and Accused	
	Other Relative		Spouse		Work Related		Friend		Babysitter						Child	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			Count	Col %
INCIDENT TYPE																
Murder	1	5.9%									2	.4%				
Assault Level I	6	35.3%	7	4.4%	29	36.3%	63	42.9%	11	64.7%	140	28.2%	5	10.1%	7	63.6%
Assault Level II	1	5.9%	1	.6%	1	1.3%	4	2.7%			8	1.6%	1	1.2%		
Assault Level III																
Assault/Intent to Harm	3	17.6%	20	12.6%	43	53.8%	73	49.7%			143	28.8%	9	18.8%	3	27.3%
Spousal Assault	2	11.8%	125	78.6%	1	1.3%					131	26.4%				
Child Assault	2	11.8%					1	.7%	3	17.6%	44	8.9%	43	51.8%		
Domestic Dispute			6	3.8%							6	1.2%				
Other	2	11.8%			6	7.5%	6	4.1%	3	17.6%	22	4.4%	5	6.0%	1	9.1%
Total	17	100.0%	159	100.0%	80	100.0%	147	100.0%	17	100.0%	496	100.0%	83	100.0%	11	100.0%

TABLE C-8 (Con't)

RELATIONSHIP TO ACCUSED BY INCIDENT TYPE 1991-1994

	DATE															
	1993												1994			
	Relationship between Victim and Accused										Total		Relationship between Victim and Accused			
	Spouse		Work Related		Friend		Babysitter		None		Count	Col %	Child		Other Relative	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			Count	Col %	Count	Col %
INCIDENT TYPE																
Murder	1	.7%			1	1.3%			2	2.9%	4	.7%				
Assault Level I	12	7.9%	88	62.4%	34	44.2%	14	73.7%	29	42.0%	209	37.9%	19	33.3%	9	75.0%
Assault Level II	1	.7%	1	.7%	4	5.2%			1	1.4%	8	1.5%				
Assault Level III																
Assault/Intent to Harm	16	10.6%	50	35.5%	25	32.5%	2	10.5%	34	49.3%	139	25.2%	2	3.5%	3	25.0%
Spousal Assault	117	77.5%			2	2.6%					119	21.6%				
Child Assault	2	1.3%			4	5.2%	1	5.3%			50	9.1%	31	54.4%		
Domestic Dispute	2	1.3%			1	1.3%					3	.5%				
Other			2	1.4%	6	7.8%	2	10.5%	3	4.3%	19	3.4%	5	8.8%		
Total	151	100.0%	141	100.0%	77	100.0%	19	100.0%	69	100.0%	551	100.0%	57	100.0%	12	100.0%

RELATIONSHIP TO ACCUSED BY INCIDENT TYPE 1991-1994

	DATE											
	1994											
	Relationship between Victim and Accused										Total	
	Spouse		Work Related		Friend		Babysitter		None		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
INCIDENT TYPE												
Murder												
Assault Level I	3	2.8%	25	64.1%	65	59.6%	8	72.7%	15	50.0%	144	39.6%
Assault Level II	1	.9%	1	2.6%	2	1.8%			2	6.7%	6	1.6%
Assault Level III												
Assault/Intent to Harm	10	9.4%	12	30.8%	36	33.0%			10	33.3%	73	20.1%
Spousal Assault	89	84.0%									89	24.5%
Child Assault					3	2.8%	3	27.3%	2	6.7%	39	10.7%
Domestic Dispute	3	2.8%									3	.8%
Other			1	2.6%	3	2.8%			1	3.3%	10	2.7%
Total	106	100.0%	39	100.0%	109	100.0%	11	100.0%	30	100.0%	364	100.0%

TABLE C-9

INCIDENT TYPE BY SEX OF VICTIM 1991-1994

	DATE															
	1991								1992							
	Sex of Victim						Total		Sex of Victim						Total	
	Male		Female		More Than One Victim		Count	Col %	Male		Female		More Than One Victim		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
INCIDENT TYPE																
Murder	1	.9%	1	.4%			2	.5%	2	1.3%			2	12.5%	4	.7%
Assault Level I	8	7.4%	124	44.4%	6	33.3%	138	34.1%	10	6.3%	159	37.7%	3	18.8%	172	28.8%
Assault Level II			8	2.9%			8	2.0%	4	2.5%	9	2.1%			13	2.2%
Assault Level III			4	1.4%			4	1.0%	1	.6%	1	.2%			2	.3%
Assault/Intent to Harm	86	79.6%	91	32.6%	9	50.0%	186	45.9%	106	66.7%	83	19.7%	9	56.3%	198	33.2%
Spousal Assault	1	.9%	27	9.7%			28	6.9%	8	5.0%	123	29.1%			131	21.9%
Child Assault	7	6.5%	11	3.9%	1	5.6%	19	4.7%	25	15.7%	15	3.6%	2	12.5%	42	7.0%
Domestic Dispute											6	1.4%			6	1.0%
Other	5	4.6%	13	4.7%	2	11.1%	20	4.9%	3	1.9%	26	6.2%			29	4.9%
Total	108	100.0%	279	100.0%	18	100.0%	405	100.0%	159	100.0%	422	100.0%	16	100.0%	597	100.0%

INCIDENT TYPE BY SEX OF VICTIM 1991-1994

	DATE													
	1993								1994					
	Sex of Victim						Total		Sex of Victim				Total	
	Male		Female		More Than One Victim		Count	Col %	Male		Female		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
INCIDENT TYPE														
Murder	2	1.6%	2	.5%	1	100.0%	5	.9%						
Assault Level I	10	8.1%	203	46.0%			213	37.7%	16	14.7%	145	45.2%	161	37.4%
Assault Level II			9	2.0%			9	1.6%			11	3.4%	11	2.6%
Assault Level III														
Assault/Intent to Harm	85	69.1%	59	13.4%			144	25.5%	59	54.1%	50	15.6%	109	25.3%
Spousal Assault	2	1.6%	122	27.7%			124	21.9%	8	7.3%	83	25.9%	91	21.2%
Child Assault	23	18.7%	26	5.9%			49	8.7%	25	22.9%	16	5.0%	41	9.5%
Domestic Dispute			2	.5%			2	.4%			3	.9%	3	.7%
Other	1	.8%	18	4.1%			19	3.4%	1	.9%	13	4.0%	14	3.3%
Total	123	100.0%	441	100.0%	1	100.0%	565	100.0%	109	100.0%	321	100.0%	430	100.0%

ANNEX D
To ORD-R-9602
Dated November 199

TABLE D-1

DPCA SEXUAL MISCONDUCT DATA 1990-1994

VICTIM DATA	YEAR OF INCIDENT										Group Tota.	
	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
AGE OF VICTIM												
0-4	4	11.4%	3	4.3%	5	4.9%	5	7.4%	2	5.6%	19	6.1%
5-9	6	17.1%	10	14.3%	7	6.8%	5	7.4%			28	9.0%
10-14	9	25.7%	11	15.7%	19	18.4%	8	11.8%	3	8.3%	50	16.0%
15-19	3	8.6%	8	11.4%	17	16.5%	12	17.6%	4	11.1%	44	14.1%
20-29	4	11.4%	19	27.1%	22	21.4%	14	20.6%	10	27.8%	69	22.1%
30-39	1	2.9%	4	5.7%	9	8.7%	8	11.8%	6	16.7%	28	9.0%
40-49							1	1.5%	1	2.8%	2	.6%
50+	2	5.7%			1	1.0%	1	1.5%			4	1.3%
MORE THAN ONE VICTIM	6	17.1%	15	21.4%	23	22.3%	14	20.6%	10	27.8%	68	21.8%
Group Total	35	100.0%	70	100.0%	103	100.0%	68	100.0%	36	100.0%	312	100.0%
SEX OF VICTIM												
Female	30	78.9%	58	76.3%	95	81.9%	64	84.2%	40	85.1%	287	81.5%
Male	4	10.5%	5	6.6%	3	2.6%	2	2.6%			14	4.0%
More Than One Victim	4	10.5%	13	17.1%	18	15.5%	10	13.2%	7	14.9%	52	14.7%
Group Total	38	100.0%	76	100.0%	116	100.0%	76	100.0%	47	100.0%	353	100.0%
MARITAL STATUS OF VICTIM												
Married	2	5.7%	9	12.0%	16	14.5%	12	17.1%	5	13.2%	44	13.4%
Single	25	71.4%	50	66.7%	66	60.0%	43	61.4%	19	50.0%	203	61.9%
Common-Law	1	2.9%			3	2.7%	1	1.4%	1	2.6%	6	1.8%
Divorced			2	2.7%	1	.9%			4	10.5%	7	2.1%
Widowed	1	2.9%			1	.9%					2	.6%
More-Than One Victim	6	17.1%	14	18.7%	23	20.9%	14	20.0%	9	23.7%	66	20.1%
Group Total	35	100.0%	75	100.0%	110	100.0%	70	100.0%	38	100.0%	328	100.0%
ALCOHOL USE BY VICTIM												
Yes	4	11.8%	15	22.1%	19	16.7%	8	11.6%	7	18.4%	52	16.4%
No	30	88.2%	53	77.9%	90	83.3%	61	88.4%	31	81.6%	265	83.6%
Group Total	34	100.0%	68	100.0%	109	100.0%	69	100.0%	38	100.0%	317	100.0%
RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO THE ACCUSED												
Child	16	41.0%	18	24.3%	31	26.7%	23	30.7%	7	15.2%	95	27.1%
Relative	4	10.3%	2	2.7%	8	6.9%	2	2.7%	3	6.5%	19	5.4%
Spouse			4	5.4%	9	7.8%	10	13.3%	3	6.5%	26	7.4%
Work Related	5	12.8%	5	6.8%	19	16.4%	7	9.3%	12	26.1%	48	13.6%
Co-Habitant			1	1.4%	1	.9%	1	1.3%	1	2.2%	4	1.1%
Wife/Child			1	1.4%							2	.5%
None	5	12.8%	7	9.5%	19	16.4%	8	10.7%	7	15.2%	46	13.1%
Friend	8	20.5%	31	41.9%	28	24.1%	17	22.7%	11	23.9%	95	27.1%
Babysitter			5	6.8%	1	.9%	4	5.3%	1	2.2%	11	3.1%
Prostitute							3	4.0%			3	.9%
Scout Leader	1	2.6%									1	.3%
Group Total	39	100.0%	74	100.0%	116	100.0%	75	100.0%	46	100.0%	350	100.0%

TABLE D-2

AGE AND SEX OF VICTIM 1990-1994

	YEAR OF INCIDENT															
	1990								1991							
	SEX OF VICTIM						Total		SEX OF VICTIM						Total	
	Female		Male		More Than One Victim		Count	Col %	Female		Male		More Than One Victim		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
AGE OF VICTIM																
0-4	3	11.1%	1	25.0%			4	11.4%	2	3.8%	1	25.0%			3	4.3%
5-9	5	18.5%	1	25.0%			6	17.1%	9	17.0%	1	25.0%			10	14.3%
10-14	8	29.6%	1	25.0%			9	25.7%	11	20.8%					11	15.7%
15-19	3	11.1%					3	8.6%	8	15.1%					8	11.4%
20-29	4	14.8%					4	11.4%	19	35.8%					19	27.1%
30-39	1	3.7%					1	2.9%	4	7.5%					4	5.7%
40-49																
50+	2	7.4%					2	5.7%								
MORE THAN ONE VICTIM	1	3.7%	1	25.0%	4	100.0%	6	17.1%			2	50.0%	13	100.0%	15	21.4%
Total	27	100.0%	4	100.0%	4	100.0%	35	100.0%	53	100.0%	4	100.0%	13	100.0%	70	100.0%

AGE AND SEX OF VICTIM 1990-1994

	YEAR OF INCIDENT															
	1992								1993							
	SEX OF VICTIM						Total		SEX OF VICTIM						Total	
	Female		Male		More Than One Victim		Count	Col %	Female		Male		More Than One Victim		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
AGE OF VICTIM																
0-4	5	6.1%					5	4.9%	3	5.4%	2	100.0%			5	7.4%
5-9	6	7.3%	1	33.3%			7	6.8%	5	8.9%					5	7.4%
10-14	17	20.7%	2	66.7%			19	18.4%	8	14.3%					8	11.8%
15-19	17	20.7%					17	16.5%	12	21.4%					12	17.6%
20-29	22	26.8%					22	21.4%	14	25.0%					14	20.6%
30-39	9	11.0%					9	8.7%	8	14.3%					8	11.8%
40-49									1	1.8%					1	1.5%
50+	1	1.2%					1	1.0%	1	1.8%					1	1.5%
MORE THAN ONE VICTIM	5	6.1%			10	100.0%	23	22.3%	4	7.1%			10	100.0%	14	20.6%
Total	82	100.0%	3	100.0%	10	100.0%	103	100.0%	56	100.0%	2	100.0%	10	100.0%	68	100.0%

AGE AND SEX OF VICTIM 1990-1994

	YEAR OF INCIDENT					
	1994					
	SEX OF VICTIM				Total	
	Female		More Than One Victim		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
AGE OF VICTIM						
0-4	2	6.9%			2	5.6%
5-9						
10-14	3	10.3%			3	8.3%
15-19	4	13.8%			4	11.1%
20-29	10	34.5%			10	27.8%
30-39	6	20.7%			6	16.7%
40-49	1	3.4%			1	2.8%
50+						
MORE THAN ONE VICTIM	3	10.3%	7	100.0%	10	27.8%
Total	29	100.0%	7	100.0%	36	100.0%

TABLE D-3

RELATIONSHIP TO ACCUSED 1990-1994

	YEAR OF INCIDENT															
	1990								1991							
	SEX OF VICTIM						Total		SEX OF VICTIM						Total	
	Female		Male		More Than One Victim		Count	Col %	Female		Male		More Than One Victim		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO THE ACCUSED																
Child	13	43.3%	2	50.0%	1	25.0%	16	42.1%	11	19.6%	2	50.0%	5	41.7%	18	24.3%
Relative	3	10.0%	1	25.0%			4	10.5%	2	3.6%					2	2.7%
Spouse									4	6.9%					4	5.4%
Work Related	4	13.3%			1	25.0%	5	13.2%	2	3.6%			3	25.0%	5	6.8%
Co-Habitant									1	1.7%					1	1.4%
Wife/Child													1	8.3%	1	1.4%
None	5	16.7%					5	13.2%	5	8.9%			2	16.7%	7	9.5%
Friend	5	16.7%			2	50.0%	7	18.4%	20	48.3%	2	50.0%	1	8.3%	23	31.1%
Babysitter									5	8.9%					5	6.8%
Prostitute																
Scout Leader			1	25.0%			1	2.6%								
Total	30	100.0%	4	100.0%	4	100.0%	38	100.0%	58	100.0%	4	100.0%	12	100.0%	74	100.0%

RELATIONSHIP TO ACCUSED 1990-1994

	YEAR OF INCIDENT															
	1992								1993							
	SEX OF VICTIM						Total		SEX OF VICTIM						Total	
	Female		Male		More Than One Victim		Count	Col %	Female		Male		More Than One Victim		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO THE ACCUSED																
Child	27	28.4%	1	33.3%	3	16.7%	31	26.7%	17	27.0%	2	100.0%	4	40.0%	23	30.7%
Relative	6	6.3%	1	33.3%	1	5.6%	8	6.9%	2	3.2%					2	2.7%
Spouse	9	9.5%					9	7.8%	10	15.9%					10	13.3%
Work Related	14	14.7%			5	27.8%	19	16.4%	5	7.9%			2	20.0%	7	9.3%
Co-Habitant	1	1.1%					1	.9%	1	1.6%					1	1.3%
Wife/Child																
None	11	11.6%			8	44.4%	19	16.4%	4	6.3%			4	40.0%	8	10.7%
Friend	26	27.4%	1	33.3%	1	5.6%	28	24.1%	17	27.0%					17	22.7%
Babysitter	1	1.1%					1	.9%	4	6.3%					4	5.3%
Prostitute									3	4.8%					3	4.0%
Scout Leader																
Total	95	100.0%	3	100.0%	18	100.0%	116	100.0%	63	100.0%	2	100.0%	10	100.0%	75	100.0%

RELATIONSHIP TO ACCUSED 1990-1994

	YEAR OF INCIDENT					
	1994					
	SEX OF VICTIM				Total	
	Female		More Than One Victim		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO THE ACCUSED						
Child	5	13.2%	2	28.6%	7	15.6%
Relative	2	5.3%	1	14.3%	3	6.7%
Spouse	3	7.9%			3	6.7%
Work Related	11	28.9%	2	28.6%	13	28.9%
Co-Habitant	1	2.6%			1	2.2%
Wife/Child						
None	4	10.5%	2	28.6%	6	13.3%
Friend	11	28.9%			11	24.4%
Babysitter	1	2.6%			1	2.2%
Prostitute						
Scout Leader						
Total	38	100.0%	7	100.0%	45	100.0%

TABLE D-4

AGE AND SEX OF ACCUSED 1990-1994

	YEAR OF INCIDENT															
	1990						1991						1992			
	SEX OF ACCUSED				Total		SEX OF ACCUSED				Total		SEX OF ACCUSED		Total	
	Male		Female		Count	Col %	Male		Female		Count	Col %	Male		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			Count	Col %	Count	Col %			Count	Col %		
AGE OF ACCUSED																
1-19							3	3.8%			3	3.7%	1	.9%	1	.9%
20-29	16	40.0%	1	100.0%	17	41.5%	32	40.0%	1	100.0%	33	40.7%	44	39.3%	44	39.3%
30-39	19	47.5%			19	46.3%	34	42.5%			34	42.0%	57	50.9%	57	50.9%
40-49	5	12.5%			5	12.2%	8	10.0%			8	9.9%	10	8.9%	10	8.9%
50+							3	3.8%			3	3.7%				
Total	40	100.0%	1	100.0%	41	100.0%	80	100.0%	1	100.0%	81	100.0%	112	100.0%	112	100.0%

AGE AND SEX OF ACCUSED 1990-1994

	YEAR OF INCIDENT							
	1993				1994			
	SEX OF ACCUSED		Total		SEX OF ACCUSED		Total	
	Male		Count	Col %	Male		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %			Count	Col %		
AGE OF ACCUSED								
1-19								
20-29	30	39.0%	30	39.0%	14	35.9%	14	35.9%
30-39	41	53.2%	41	53.2%	20	51.3%	20	51.3%
40-49	6	7.8%	6	7.8%	3	7.7%	3	7.7%
50+					2	5.1%	2	5.1%
Total	77	100.0%	77	100.0%	39	100.0%	39	100.0%

TABLE D-5

DPCA SEXUAL MISCONDUCT DATA 1990-1994

PERPETRATOR DATA	YEAR OF INCIDENT										Group Total	
	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
AGE OF ACCUSED												
1-19			3	3.7%	1	.9%					4	1.1%
20-29	17	41.5%	33	40.7%	44	39.3%	30	39.0%	14	35.9%	138	39.4%
30-39	19	46.3%	34	42.0%	57	50.9%	41	53.2%	20	51.3%	171	48.9%
40-49	5	12.2%	8	9.9%	10	8.9%	6	7.8%	3	7.7%	32	9.1%
50+			3	3.7%					2	5.1%	5	1.4%
Group Total	41	100.0%	81	100.0%	112	100.0%	77	100.0%	39	100.0%	350	100.0%
SEX OF ACCUSED												
Male	40	97.6%	80	98.8%	116	100.0%	77	100.0%	50	100.0%	363	99.5%
Female	1	2.4%	1	1.2%							2	.5%
Group Total	41	100.0%	81	100.0%	116	100.0%	77	100.0%	50	100.0%	365	100.0%
MARITAL STATUS OF ACCUSED												
Married	18	32.9%	30	42.3%	60	57.7%	41	58.6%	13	35.1%	162	51.3%
Single	11	32.4%	29	40.8%	27	26.0%	23	32.9%	16	43.2%	106	33.5%
Common-Law			1	1.4%	4	3.8%	1	1.4%	4	10.8%	10	3.2%
Divorced	5	14.7%	11	15.5%	13	12.5%	5	7.1%	3	8.1%	37	11.7%
9									1	2.7%	1	.3%
Group Total	34	100.0%	71	100.0%	104	100.0%	70	100.0%	37	100.0%	316	100.0%
COMMAND OF ACCUSED												
AIRCOM	14	34.1%	25	30.9%	40	33.1%	18	18.9%	30	26.8%	127	28.2%
CFE	7	17.1%	4	4.9%	2	1.7%					13	2.9%
CFHMSS					3	2.5%	1	1.1%	2	1.8%	6	1.3%
CFTS	5	12.2%	7	8.6%	7	5.8%	9	9.5%	2	1.8%	30	6.7%
LFC	10	24.4%	33	40.7%	43	35.5%	29	30.5%	38	33.9%	153	34.0%
MARCOM	3	7.3%	10	12.3%	13	10.7%	22	23.2%	30	26.8%	78	17.3%
NDHQ			1	1.2%	8	6.6%	8	8.4%	10	8.9%	27	6.0%
CFCC	2	4.9%	1	1.2%	5	4.1%	8	8.4%			16	3.6%
Group Total	41	100.0%	81	100.0%	121	100.0%	95	100.0%	112	100.0%	450	100.0%
RANK OF ACCUSED												
Senior Officer					6	5.0%			9	7.9%	15	3.3%
Junior Officer			2	2.5%	7	5.8%	9	9.3%	13	11.4%	31	6.8%
Senior NCM	9	22.0%	18	22.2%	16	13.2%	19	19.6%	14	12.3%	76	16.7%
Junior NCM	32	78.0%	61	75.3%	92	76.0%	69	71.1%	78	68.4%	332	73.1%
Group Total	41	100.0%	81	100.0%	121	100.0%	97	100.0%	114	100.0%	454	100.0%
YEARS OF SERVICE												
0-5	11	26.8%	33	40.7%	32	27.8%	19	27.5%	14	33.3%	109	31.3%
6-10	10	24.4%	16	19.8%	25	21.7%	14	20.3%	7	16.7%	72	20.7%
11-15	12	29.3%	16	19.8%	27	23.5%	13	18.8%	8	19.0%	76	21.8%
16-20	4	9.8%	8	9.9%	23	20.0%	19	27.5%	2	4.8%	56	16.1%
21-25	3	7.3%	6	7.4%	5	4.3%	4	5.8%	1	2.4%	19	5.5%
26-30	1	2.4%	2	2.5%	2	1.7%			4	9.5%	9	2.6%
30+					1	.9%			6	14.3%	7	2.0%
Group Total	41	100.0%	81	100.0%	115	100.0%	69	100.0%	42	100.0%	348	100.0%
ALCOHOL USE BY ACCUSED												
Yes	11	33.3%	31	44.9%	40	39.6%	22	33.3%	12	28.6%	116	37.3%
No	22	66.7%	38	55.1%	61	60.4%	44	66.7%	30	71.4%	195	62.7%
Group Total	33	100.0%	69	100.0%	101	100.0%	66	100.0%	42	100.0%	311	100.0%

TABLE D-6

RANK AND COMMAND OF ACCUSED 1990-1994

	YEAR OF INCIDENT															
	1990						1991								1992	
	RANK OF ACCUSED				Total		RANK OF ACCUSED						Total		RANK OF ACCUSED	
	Senior NCM		Junior NCM		Count	Col %	Junior Officer		Senior NCM		Junior NCM		Count	Col %	Senior Officer	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			Count	Col %
COMMAND OF ACCUSED																
AIRCOM	1	11.1%	13	40.6%	14	34.1%	2	100.0%	6	33.3%	17	27.9%	25	30.9%	1	16.7%
CFE	2	22.2%	5	15.6%	7	17.1%			2	11.1%	2	3.3%	4	4.9%	1	16.7%
CFHMSS															2	33.3%
CFTS	2	22.2%	3	9.4%	5	12.2%			3	16.7%	4	6.6%	7	8.6%		
LFC	2	22.2%	8	25.0%	10	24.4%			4	22.2%	29	47.5%	33	40.7%		
NARCOM	2	22.2%	1	3.1%	3	7.3%			2	11.1%	8	13.1%	10	12.3%		
NDHQ									1	5.6%			1	1.2%	2	33.3%
CFCC			2	6.3%	2	4.9%					1	1.6%	1	1.2%		
Total	9	100.0%	32	100.0%	41	100.0%	2	100.0%	18	100.0%	61	100.0%	81	100.0%	6	100.0%

RANK AND COMMAND OF ACCUSED 1990-1994

	YEAR OF INCIDENT													
	1992								1993					
	RANK OF ACCUSED						Total		RANK OF ACCUSED				Total	
	Junior Officer		Senior NCM		Junior NCM		Count	Col %	Junior Officer		Senior NCM		Junior NCM		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
COMMAND OF ACCUSED																
AIRCOM	6	85.7%	4	25.0%	29	31.5%	40	33.1%	4	44.4%	4	21.1%	10	14.9%	18	18.9%
CFE					1	1.1%	2	1.7%								
CFHMSS					1	1.1%	3	2.5%			1	5.3%			1	1.1%
CFTS			2	12.5%	5	5.4%	7	5.8%			2	10.5%	7	10.4%	9	9.5%
LFC			8	50.0%	35	38.0%	43	35.5%	4	44.4%	4	21.1%	21	31.3%	29	30.5%
NARCOM					13	14.1%	13	10.7%	1	11.1%	4	21.1%	17	25.4%	22	23.2%
NDHQ			2	12.5%	4	4.3%	8	6.6%			2	10.5%	6	9.0%	8	8.4%
CFCC	1	14.3%			4	4.3%	5	4.1%			2	10.5%	6	9.0%	8	8.4%
Total	7	100.0%	16	100.0%	92	100.0%	121	100.0%	9	100.0%	19	100.0%	67	100.0%	95	100.0%

	YEAR OF INCIDENT									
	1994									
	RANK OF ACCUSED								Total	
	Senior Officer		Junior Officer		Senior NCM		Junior NCM		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
COMMAND OF ACCUSED										
AIRCOM	2	22.2%	1	8.3%	2	14.3%	25	32.5%	30	26.8%
CFE							2	2.6%	2	1.8%
CFHMSS							2	2.6%	2	1.8%
CFTS			5	41.7%	7	50.0%	26	33.8%	38	33.9%
LFC										
NARCOM	3	33.3%	4	33.3%	4	28.6%	19	24.7%	30	26.8%
NDHQ	4	44.4%	2	16.7%	1	7.1%	3	3.9%	10	8.9%
CFCC										
Total	9	100.0%	12	100.0%	14	100.0%	77	100.0%	112	100.0%

TABLE D-7

DPCA SEXUAL MISCONDUCT DATA 1990-1994

INCIDENT DATA	YEAR OF INCIDENT										Group Total	
	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
CASE TYPE												
Homocide	1	3.0%	4	5.1%							5	1.7%
Sexual Assault	22	66.7%	51	65.4%	64	66.0%	38	60.3%	18	72.0%	193	65.2%
Assault/Other	1	3.0%	5	6.4%	8	8.2%	5	7.9%	1	4.0%	20	6.8%
Other Violent Offences	6	18.2%	9	11.5%	13	13.4%	11	17.5%	1	4.0%	40	13.5%
Harassement	3	9.1%	7	9.0%	12	12.4%	6	9.5%	3	12.0%	31	10.5%
Other			2	2.6%			3	4.8%	2	8.0%	7	2.4%
Group Total	33	100.0%	78	100.0%	97	100.0%	63	100.0%	25	100.0%	296	100.0%
LOCATION OF INCIDENT												
Various	2	5.1%	4	5.4%	4	3.4%	4	5.3%	3	6.3%	17	4.8%
Home	21	53.8%	47	63.5%	67	57.8%	49	64.5%	19	39.6%	203	57.5%
Work			4	5.4%	6	5.2%	3	3.9%	8	16.7%	21	5.9%
Field/Ops	2	5.1%			3	2.6%	1	1.3%	5	10.4%	11	3.1%
Barracks	4	10.3%	8	10.8%	16	13.8%	4	5.3%	3	6.3%	35	9.9%
Mess/Bar	4	10.3%	2	2.7%	7	6.0%	5	6.6%	5	10.4%	23	6.5%
Mail/Phone					1	.9%	2	2.6%			3	.8%
Other	6	15.4%	9	12.2%	12	10.3%	8	10.5%	5	10.4%	40	11.3%
Group Total	39	100.0%	74	100.0%	116	100.0%	76	100.0%	48	100.0%	353	100.0%
CAREER IMPACT												
R1A					1	.9%					1	.3%
R2A	8	19.5%	13	16.0%	19	16.4%	14	17.5%	2	3.3%	56	14.8%
R3B			1	1.2%							1	.3%
R4C							1	1.3%	1	1.6%	2	.5%
R5A					1	.9%					1	.3%
R5C	1	2.4%	1	1.2%							2	.5%
R5D	2	4.9%	7	8.6%	1	.9%	2	2.5%	1	1.6%	13	3.4%
R5F	10	24.4%	19	23.5%	26	22.4%	17	21.3%	5	8.2%	77	20.3%
ROS			1	1.2%	1	.9%	1	1.3%	9	14.8%	12	3.2%
NCA	14	34.1%	29	35.8%	39	33.6%	26	32.5%	23	37.7%	131	34.6%
C&P	3	7.3%	9	11.1%	16	13.8%	9	11.3%	5	8.2%	42	11.1%
SUSP									1	1.6%	1	.3%
CANC	3	7.3%	1	1.2%	12	10.3%	10	12.5%	13	21.3%	39	10.3%
R4A									1	1.6%	1	.3%
Group Total	41	100.0%	81	100.0%	116	100.0%	80	100.0%	61	100.0%	379	100.0%
CIVILIAN COURT VERDICT												
Guilty	19	73.1%	37	69.8%	42	61.8%	22	56.4%	14	82.4%	134	66.0%
Not Guilty	3	11.5%	7	13.2%	12	17.6%	7	17.9%	1	5.9%	30	14.8%
Pending			1	1.9%	2	2.9%	4	10.3%			7	3.4%
Dismissed	4	15.4%	8	15.1%	12	17.6%	6	15.4%	2	11.8%	32	15.8%
Group Total	26	100.0%	53	100.0%	68	100.0%	39	100.0%	17	100.0%	203	100.0%

ANNEX E
To ORD-R-9602
Dated November 19

TABLE E-1

	YEAR OF INCIDENT				Total	
	1993		1994		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
PROBLEM						
ADJUSTMENT	6	2.6%	5	2.9%	11	2.7%
MARITAL DISCORD	52	22.5%	27	15.4%	79	19.5%
SEPERATION/DIVORCE	22	9.5%	16	9.1%	38	9.4%
VIOLENCE TO SPOUSE	132	57.1%	105	60.0%	237	58.4%
CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT	81	35.1%	57	32.6%	138	34.0%
CHILD BEHAVIOR	7	3.0%	5	2.9%	12	3.0%
EDUCATION	1	.4%			1	.2%
CHILD SPECIAL NEEDS	2	.9%	3	1.7%	5	1.2%
SPOUSAL SPECIAL NEEDS	3	1.3%	2	1.1%	5	1.2%
ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE	11	4.8%	13	7.4%	24	5.9%
EMOTIONAL PROBLEM	29	12.6%	25	14.3%	54	13.3%
FINANCIAL			4	2.3%	4	1.0%
LEGAL	10	4.3%	13	7.4%	23	5.7%
EMPLOYMENT	2	.9%			2	.5%
HOUSING	2	.9%			2	.5%
ADOPTION	1	.4%			1	.2%
COMPASSIONATE REQUEST	4	1.7%	2	1.1%	6	1.5%
PSYCHO-SOCIAL ASSESSMENT	4	1.7%	4	2.3%	8	2.0%
SERVICE SEPERATION	2	.9%	1	.6%	3	.7%
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	21	9.1%	12	6.9%	33	8.1%
RELEASE/RETIREMENT	1	.4%			1	.2%
EXTENDED FAMILY NEEDS			1	.6%	1	.2%
NEED FOR INFO OR RESOURCE	9	3.9%	8	4.6%	17	4.2%
OTHER	7	3.0%	3	1.7%	10	2.5%
ADULT SURVIVOR OF CHILD ABUSE			5	2.9%	5	1.2%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	1	.4%			1	.2%
AGE						
0-25	40	17.3%	23	13.3%	63	15.6%
26-40	170	73.6%	138	79.8%	308	76.2%
41+	21	9.1%	12	6.9%	33	8.2%
SEX						
MALE	165	71.4%	137	78.3%	302	74.4%
FEMALE	66	28.6%	38	21.7%	104	25.6%
MARITAL STATUS						
MARRIED	129	55.8%	102	58.6%	231	57.2%
MARRIED INTRASERVICE	23	10.0%	12	6.9%	35	8.6%
SINGLE	20	8.7%	12	6.9%	32	7.9%
SEPARATED/DIVORCED	40	17.3%	31	17.8%	71	17.5%
COMMON-LAW	19	7.8%	16	9.2%	34	8.4%
OTHER	1	.4%			1	.2%

TABLE E-1 (Con't)

	YEAR OF INCIDENT				Total	
	1993		1994		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
WIDOWED			1	.6%	1	.2%
CHILDREN						
YES	178	77.1%	136	79.1%	314	77.9%
NO	53	22.9%	36	20.9%	89	22.1%
CLIENT						
SELF	126	54.5%	94	53.7%	220	54.2%
SPOUSE	34	14.7%	16	9.1%	50	12.3%
MARITAL COUPLE	37	16.0%	34	19.4%	71	17.5%
FAMILY	29	12.6%	26	14.9%	55	13.5%
DEPENDENT CHILD	5	2.2%	5	2.9%	10	2.5%
OFFICE LOCATION						
NDHQ	6	2.6%	10	5.7%	16	3.9%
ESQUIMALT	18	7.8%	14	8.0%	32	7.9%
CALGARY	11	4.8%	8	4.6%	19	4.7%
EDMONTON	3	1.3%	1	.6%	4	1.0%
WINNIPEG	12	5.2%	3	1.7%	15	3.7%
BORDEN	5	2.2%	9	5.1%	14	3.4%
PETAWAWA	15	6.5%	14	8.0%	29	7.1%
TRENTON	7	3.0%	4	2.3%	11	2.7%
OTTAWA	13	5.6%	5	2.9%	18	4.4%
MONTREAL	9	3.9%	6	3.4%	15	3.7%
VALCARTIER	10	4.3%	16	9.1%	26	6.4%
GAGETOWN	23	10.0%	18	10.3%	41	10.1%
GREENWOOD	6	2.6%	6	3.4%	12	3.0%
HALIFAX	17	7.4%	8	4.6%	25	6.2%
LAHR	11	4.8%			11	2.7%
KINGSTON	11	4.8%	10	5.7%	21	5.2%
COLD LAKE	11	4.8%	13	7.4%	24	5.9%
CHILLIWACK	1	.4%	6	3.4%	7	1.7%
MOOSE JAW	6	2.6%	2	1.1%	8	2.0%
SHILO	7	3.0%	4	2.3%	11	2.7%
TORONTO	12	5.2%	5	2.9%	17	4.2%
NORTH BAY	1	.4%	3	1.7%	4	1.0%
SUNNERSIDE	5	2.2%	4	2.3%	9	2.2%
GOOSE BAY	2	.9%	2	1.1%	4	1.0%
NDMC	5	2.2%	2	1.1%	7	1.7%
BAGOTVILLE	4	1.7%	2	1.1%	6	1.5%
RANK						
CIVILIAN	9	3.9%	4	2.3%	13	3.2%
SENIOR OFFICER	4	1.7%	3	1.7%	7	1.7%
JUNIOR OFFICER	7	3.0%	10	5.7%	17	4.2%
SENIOR NCM	42	18.2%	27	15.4%	69	17.0%

TABLE E-1 (Con't)

	YEAR OF INCIDENT				Total	
	1993		1994		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
JUNIOR NCM	143	61.9%	117	66.9%	260	64.0%
PRIVATE	26	11.3%	14	8.0%	40	9.9%
COMMAND						
SEA	37	16.0%	24	13.8%	61	15.1%
LAND	115	49.8%	95	54.6%	210	51.9%
AIR	72	31.2%	55	31.6%	127	31.4%
CIVILIAN	7	3.0%			7	1.7%
REFERRAL						
SELF	62	26.8%	47	26.9%	109	26.8%
SPOUSE	19	8.2%	12	6.9%	31	7.6%
OTHER SWO	4	1.7%	1	.6%	5	1.2%
UNIT SUPERVISOR	45	19.5%	43	24.6%	88	21.7%
ADMINISTRATION	7	3.0%	2	1.1%	9	2.2%
CHAPLAIN	16	6.9%	15	8.6%	31	7.6%
MEDICAL STAFF	37	16.0%	28	16.0%	65	16.0%
CIVILIAN AGENCY	13	5.6%	10	5.7%	23	5.7%
OTHER	28	12.1%	17	9.7%	45	11.1%
ACTION TAKEN						
INDIVIDUAL COUNSELLING	138	59.7%	117	66.9%	255	62.8%
COUPLES COUNSELLING	52	22.5%	42	24.0%	94	23.2%
FAMILY COUSELLING	15	6.5%	17	9.7%	32	7.9%
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MILITARY FAMILY VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: CAUSES AND INCIDENCE

4. AUTHORS (last name, first name, middle initial)

TRUSCOTT, SUSAN AND WAIT, TRACEY

5. DATE OF PUBLICATION (month Year of Publication of document)

NOVEMBER,1996

6a. NO OF PAGES (total containing information. Include Annexes, Appendices, etc.)
122

6b. NO OF REFS (total cited in document)
89

7. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (the category of document, e.g. technical report, technical note or memorandum. If appropriate, enter the type of report e.g. interim, progress, summary, annual or final. Give the inclusive dates when a specific reporting period is covered.)

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At the request of the Senior Committee on Family Violence and Violence Against Women, the Directorate of Social and Economic Analysis conducted a study on family violence and violence against women in the CF. Causes and incidence of family violence and violence against women were explored through a review of published literature and studies; interviews with personnel from NDHQ and a selection of bases with responsbilities in related areas; and analysis of internal databases. A summary of the findings is presented in this report.

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